The Centre Reporter.

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A SURE THING

BRYAN'S ELECTION DAILY BECOMING MORE CERTAIN.

The Gold Democrats Coming Back Into the Fold.—The Railroads Taking a Hand in the Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3.—Bryan's chances for election are daily growing brighter, according to all the information which reaches Washington. He is losing no friends and the gold Democrats are constantly dropping back into line with more or less grace, and notwithstanding the positive announcement that a gold Democratic convention is to be held at Chicago about the first of September to nominate another Presidential ticket, there are few Democrats hereabouts who believe that anything done at that convention will either jeopardize Bryan's election or play any important part in the campaign. The Democratic managers figure that as soon as the campaign gets fairly started, it will be plain to everybody that it must be either Bryan or McKinley and that fully 95 per cent. of the Democrats will vote for Bryan, and that for every one of the 5 per cent. who will vote for McKinley or a gold Democrat, or not vote at all, Bryan will get the votes of at least ten silver Republicans. The fact that Tammany Hall has announced its intention to support Bryan and Sewall, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts made by prominent gold Democrats to get it to withold action until the New York State Convention met in September, is a straw showing the drift of Democratic sentiment in the stronghold of gold which will have much effect in Bryan's favor elsewhere.

Bryan's speech at the monster notification in New York City will not only set the keynote for the Democratic campaign, but will set the pace for the Republicans to follow, as Mark Hanna has said that the Republican plan of campaign would not be settled upon until they have that speech before them. Mr. Bryan ought to, and doubtless does feel highly complimented to occupy this position before the country. By the way, speaking of that notification meeting, the railroads running into New York City seem disposed to throw obstacles in the way of Democrats who wish to attend that meeting. The Democrats at Washington applied to the two railroads having direct lines to New York for a reduced fare for the meeting and were informed that no reduction would be allowed. This somewhat unusual action on the part of the railroads which are ordinarily only too anxious to offer inducements in the shape of reduced fare to any large crowd, has been much commented upon, and many think it only a part of the general plan of the moneyed and corporate interests to fight Bryan and Sewall; but it has not dampened the enthusiasm of the Washington Democrats. They may not carry as many as would have gone had a reasonable reduction of fare been allowed them, but they will go, and will carry a considerable number all the same. No date has been set for the local ratification meeting, but it is expected that it will be after the New York meeting and that Mr. Bryan will speak. Mr. J. R. McLean, who was a candidate before the Chicago convention, will be asked to preside.

Representative Meredith, of Va., says of his state: "It is all one way in Va. A large number of Republicans and all of the Populists are going to support the Democratic ticket which will carry the state by a big majority. There will be no large defection of gold Democrats from the ticket, and for every bolter there will be two acquisitions from the Republicans."

Mr. J. G. Shanklin, Indiana member of the Democratic National committee, brings good news from his section. He says Indiana is certain to go for Bryan and Sewall by a large majority; that not more than one thousand gold Democrats will bolt, while more than ten times that many silver Republicans will vote the Democratic ticket, and that there are good reasons for hoping that Ohio will go Democratic, while the chances are in favor of Bryan carrying the whole Mississippi valley.

It may sound like the most rabid sort of rainbow chasing for Democrats to be talking not only of the possibility but of the probability that Pennsylvania can be carried by Bryan and Sewall, Mr. W. J. Brennan, who has just returned from a trip through the mining section of that state, said: "Free silver has made converts by the thousadd in all that section. I talked with a great many of the men who worked in the mines, for, having been an employer of labor in the coal belt, I knew many of them personally. They nearly all told me that they were going to vote for Bryan. For years the mine workers have experienced the hardest sort of luck, and with an average employment of over one hundred days in a year, they have scarcely been able to make a living for their families. The farmers are almost as bad off, through the depreciation of farming lands and their products. Knowing Pennsylvania as I do, I have no hesitation in saying that, with the proper effort and organization, and the thorough canvass of the state by men who can explain the silver side of the controversy, it is debatable ground and the Republicans would be put to their best trumps to carry it for McKinley.

Unregistered Druggists.

The decision of Judge McMichael in a Philadelphia court refusing a new trial to a druggist sued by the state pharmaceutical examining board for engaging in the drug business without being registered, means trouble for certain druggists. The decision was made after the conviction of a man named Zacharias, who had carried on three stores but it seems that he could not even compound a prescription, all of the work of the stores being carried on by managers who were duly qualified. This decision was what the board has been awaiting and the member will undertake to compel a rigid observance of the law allowing only registered pharmacists to conduct the drug business the same as in the medical and other professions. The board has been acting vigorously in Philadelphia and already thirty druggists have been indicted for neglecting to register. Judge McMichael's decision has given the board clear power and proceedings will begin against unregistered men in nearly every county in the state.

Imaginary Hydrophobia.

A very sensible step has been taken by the physicians of a veterinary hospital in New York, who offer to examine free, dogs suspected of being rabid. The main object of this is to relieve the minds of persons who have been bitten by dogs really free of the terrible disease but suspected of being mad by their terrorized victims. There is no doubt that many animals supposed to be mad are actually healthy, the mischief of their bites being worked by the nervously excited fears of agonized fright. A little common sense exercised on this important subject might save many lives.

Wedded 1500 Couples.

The Rev. William Messe, of DeKalk county, Ind., is now 70 years old and in feeble health. Some time ago he expressed a wish that he could meet all the couples whom he had married. His parishioners began to discuss the reunion, and the returns in the Clerk's office were consulted with a view to getting the names.

The list was found to contain the names of more than one thousand couples in DeKalb and adjoining counties. Such of these as are living will be asked to join in a reunion, to be held near Auburn this month.

Rev. Meese has united more than 1500 couples during his ministry.

At an average of $10 for each job, he would have raked in the handsome sum of $15,000. Can any of our Centre county ministers beat this?

REDUCED RATES

For Mt. Gretna Farmers' Encampment via P. R. R.

From August 17 to 21, inclusive, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, for the above occasion, round-trip tickets to Mount Gretna and return at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division. These tickets will be valid for return passage until August 21, inclusive.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

A Fine New Engine.

A. P. Luse & Son, the planing mill proprietors, recently placed a fine 40 horse power engine in their mill. Additional new machinery required more power, and their plant is now one of the best equipped in the section.

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Heretofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

ENGLAND'S FEAR.

A Most Remarkable Article that all Americans Should Read.

"The financial situation in the United States is very serious. The condition of affairs in the United States congress demands the immediate attention of British financiers and statesmen. The trade of the world is now in our hands, but it will not long remain there if the United States goes to a bimetallic basis with free and unlimited coinage of silver.

"With the addition of silver to the volume of money, everything in America would take on a new face; labor and industry would gain new life. The grip of the gold standard on the products of the world would be loosened and prices would rise. Great Britain would lose her markets in South America, Asia and Europe, and American ships would not be long in capturing the carrying trade of the world.

"British creditors must now apply themselves quickly to the American money problem. The American people are now thoroughly aroused and educated on the power and use of money, and made desperate by debt and business depression, they are forcing free silver as the main issue.

"Great Britain need fear no injury to her trade or investments if the Republican party can force protection tariff, as the main issue in the coming presidential campaign, but if free silver dominates the American mind and carries at the polls, it will bring about a change in England that will be ruinous from its suddenness and severity. The damage that can be done British manufacturers by a protective tariff is slight compared with the disasters that would be entailed by a change from a single gold to a complete bimetallic standard.

"The success of free coinage will bring down the rate of interest on money, and cause an immediate rise in the price of all commodities When silver becomes primary money the American mines will pour their products into the mints, and a new era similar to that produced by the issue of greenbacks during the civil war will begin. Gold will leave the banks and enter into competition with silver in the avenues of trade, and the manufactories of the United States which have been shut down or crippled since 1892, will again resume their fight for the English markets.

"It matters not to Great Britain which party succeeds if the gold standard is maintained, but either of the old parties or a new party which goes into power pledged to free coinage will be inimical and prejudicial to English manufactories and trade.

"The American people are massing now on free silver. When that issue comes fairly before the American people, England will regret her apathy and adherence to the single gold standard."—*From the London Financial News, March 10.*

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Republicans of this district have put up Arnold for re-election to congress.

In the Blair-Cambria district the Republican conference is in a dead lock on nominating a senator.

Bryan started east this week to meet the announcement committee at Madison Garden New York. He will speak at all important points on his way and continue up to Maine.

In the Huntingdon-Franklin district the Republicans are having a deadlock over the nomination of a senator.

The noted preacher, Talmage, says silver will win and believes a big business boom will then follow.

The greenback-silverite Republicans of Schuylkill county have called a convention to bolt all the Republican candidates.

Ex-Gov. Pattison has announced his support of Bryan.

Harrity has announced his withdrawal from party management, and James Kerr, of Clearfield will step into that work.

The "silver craze" keeps on spreading and is making the fellows who have the yellows feel melancholy.

Bryan is now on his trip east and will do some talking that will make the opposition feel as if they were being driven to the jumping off place.

Get the Reporter for the campaign—only 20 cents. Reader, send us the names with Cash, for the good of the cause.

From Sire to Son.

As a Family Medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have Kidney, Liver or Blood disorder get a free sample package of this remedy. If you have Indigestion, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall, and G. H. Long, Spring Mills, are sole agents and are distributing samples free. Large packages 50c. and 25c.

OHIO DOUBTFUL?

M'KINLEY WILL NOT CARRY HIS OWN STATE.

A Sound Money Politician Tells of the Extent of the Silver Sentiment in the Buckeye State.

Judge R. M. Ditter, an active Democratic politician of Hillsboro, O., and a sound money man, is here and expresses the opinion that the free coinage sentiment among the agricultural classes of that state prevails to an extent that makes the result of the election in November very problematical. He is quoted as saying: "I never before saw such a situation in politics. Many waves of sentiment have swept over Ohio, but I have never seen anything like the present. In the country districts the silver sentiment is intense. Every man you meet is loaded with arguments and there is little use in trying to talk with him. The silver men have been reading everything they could get hold of on their side of the question, until they can outtalk Harvey. They are as glib as possible with arguments which I regard as false, but which they are satisfied with, and they will dance all over any man who says gold. It has become a sort of religion with them, and they will not listen to nor tolerate opposition. You can't make any impression on them any more than you can argue a man out of his religious faith. The thing has spread so that I regard the result in the state as doubtful, and perhaps with the probability favorable to Bryan.

"At all events, it is by no means certain that McKinley can carry the state. The normal Republican majority is about 25,000. That is the safe natural Republican majority. There are about 52,000 Populist votes and 20,000 Prohibition votes. Bryan will probably get 50,000 Populist votes and 15,000 Prohibition. That is, he will get the silver vote of these two parties.

"In the cities there will be a considerable gold Democratic vote for McKinley; in the country districts there will be a large silver Republican vote for Bryan. These may pretty nearly offset each other, though it looks as if Bryan would get more Republican votes in the country than he will lose Democrats in the cities.

"There is hardly anything but silver talked throughout the state. The men around the threshing machines at lunch time, the groups around the country stores and about the village hotels, Republicans and Democrats, head to head, are talking about the money question. Men who never before could talk together on politics without punching each other's heads are hand in hand or are talking the matter over from different standpoints in a sympathetic spirit. If any one says gold, there will at once be half a dozen men jump on him.

ONE of the leading Democrats of central New York is Hon. John D. Kernan, a son of the late United States Senator Francis Kernan. In a printed letter on the Chicago nominations Mr. Kernan puts the duty of Democrats in this way:

I can see no refuge for a sound money Democrat in McKinleyism. The temporary results of free silver are far preferable in my judgment to saddling the country with another decade of what McKinley stands for. McKinleyism, to me, means continued Republican flirtation with silver, straddling and vote dickering in congress with his votaries, the favoritism of protection, the rough riding of trusts and monopolies over the people, the danger of measures such as the force bill and the ultimate ascendency of all other outcomes of the policy of centralization and class legislation.

Multum in Parvo.

Yesterday, 5th, was a sweater, sure.
Centre Hall has a Sunday every day.
Not much of a potato rot here yet.
We take silver and gold on Reporter.
The army worm has not sturck here.
Not much sickness anywhere.
Streams in the county all low.
The apple crop will be an average.
Oats and corn crops very good.
$5.35 round trip to seashore, on 20.
Colyer says he'll build 3 new houses.
Sam Snyder is digging a well.
Aaron Thomas quit his crutches.
The Water Co. is adding new springs
Grain prices will remain low.
See the excursion set for 20, rate low
Excursion to seashore, 20th, $5.35.
People all talking silver.
Snake stories more plenty than ever.

—The Philad. Branch, in their new room, Bellefonte, now carry a larger stock than any two stores in the town. The stock is all new and up-to-date, and the prices are away down. And then every deal is made satisfactory or money returned.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

SPRING MILLS BUDGET.

No New Tannery.—The Telephone Company Adjust Their Difficulty.

C. W. Moyer, one of our merchants is closing out his stock of goods and expects to leave our village in the fall.

C. P. Long the enterprising merchant of our village, is erecting a very handsome brick residence, somewhat on the gothic architecture. The dwelling is beautifully located.

The Ladies' Mite society of St. Mark's Lutheran church, of Spring Mills, will hold a lawn festival opposite the Grange hall, on Saturday evening next, Aug. 8th. All are cordially invited.

The Millheim Telephone Company have adjusted their difficulties with the P. R. R. Co. and the severed wires were repaired on Thursday last, consequently we are now in full telephone communication with the east end of our county; of course the line will be extended to Bellefonte.

The report that the tannery at Potters Mills recently destroyed by fire, would not be rebuilt in that village, but would be organized into a stock concern and commence business here, William Allison, C. P. Long and J. W. Smith were mentioned as the principals, I regret to say was simply a false alarm, nothing of the kind will occur.

On Tuesday evening last, the Citizens band of Spring Mills, tendered a serenade to Dr. J. B. Leitzell and family, of Orangeville, Ill., formerly of our village. They have been here on a visit of several weeks. The band had evidently selected very choice and familiar music, and rendered it in a style worthy of old professionals, and it was highly appreciated by quite a large concourse of people who had been attracted to the neighborhood. The Dr. delivered a very neat address, complimenting the band on their excellent music, and thanking them for the compliment extended to himself and family, and subsequently contributed to the band a very handsome sum.

The Republicans here in this valley have about given up all hopes of electing their machine county ticket, and in fact, are very dubious about the national campaign. Quite a number of them are espousing the silver question among the farmers it is gaining steadily, they are beginning to see the advantage of it, of course this desertion puzzles the Republican managers mightily, how to concoct some scheme to check it if possible. The folly of calling the Democratic platform, the red flag of anarchy, repudiation, Jacobinism and all the other isms under the sun, has no effect. Besides when such infernal scoundrels and agitators like Herr Most with their satellites are in favor of McKinleyism and a single gold standard, it comes with rather an ill grace to call their opponents names due themselves. But calling names accomplishes nothing, the farmer knows too well that it does not enhance the value of his farm nor improve the revenue from his products. But he is beginning to discover that if the single gold standard is continued much longer, he will have no farm nor anything else, so he has on his thinking cap. This anarchy scheme failing, and the protection scheme exploded, what will be their next move?

MCKINLEY is ready to renew his promise to the silverites that if the latter will aid him in the passage of a tariff bill he will favor any silver measure that may be passed by the next congress. The next congress will be controlled by the silver men, and all that McKinley can hope for is a combination that will give him a tariff bill by means of which he will be enabled to repay the trusts and monopolists for the millions of dollars they are contributing to the McKinley campaign. What do the gold men think of the candidate they have placed on their ticket? Is he a safe man to hold the reins of government? McKinley wants the presidency, and to secure it he will agree to anything. The trusts want McKinley for their president, and to secure him they will contribute liberally of the money they have fleeced from the American people under the guise of protection.

THE first gun for Bryan was fired on Monday and it made a thundering report. It was the election held in Alabama. A Democratic governor and legislature on the free silver issue carried the day by a large majority. Look out for still louder thunder between now and the ides of November.

OHIO is trembling in the balance and McKinley is trembling in his boots—it looks very much as if the Buckeye state was sure for Bryan.

The Philadelphia Times, strongly against Bryan, has repeatedly said "there is a possibility of Bryan being elected."

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

Locals Home and Outside.

Streams were raised very little by last week's rains.

Get the Reporter for the campaign—only 20 cents.

Warmer weather set in since beginning of the week.

Sweetcorn and apple dumplings now grin on almost every table.

The crop of outside snake stories, (lies), is as large as the potato crop.

Huckleberries retail in this valley at 4 cents per quart and blackberries at 5.

The general health of the valley remains good and nobody bitten by mad dogs.

Apples are safe for an abundant crop and are being offered for 25c per bushel.

Look at your label and see if your Reporter credit is up to a creditable period.

We have had frequent rains but not heavy enough to increase the flow of the springs.

Always stand by your town and its men of liberality and enterprise, who want to live and let live.

The silver side seems to have the inside track in this county, "bei weitem," as we say in German.

There has not been a day in two weeks but what there were thunder clouds in the air and rain somewhere.

The total rainfall at this place, during the month of July, was a little over 5½ inches—5.56. This is greater than any month this summer.

John Roush, one of the oldest inhabitants of Howard township, died a few days ago, aged about 80 years; he was ill in health for over a year.

Tramps have not been annoying our people as much as in past years; may the crop continue to grow less until extinct, they are the only class who kick on cold victuals.

Our venerable Democratic neighbor, Daniel Fleisher, will please consider our hat off for a large basket of fine early apples of excellent taste and flavor fit for a queen to eat.

A friend who recently traveled thro Penn and Miles townships tells us it is astonishing how strong the silver sentiment is down there. Yes, and such reports reach us from everywhere.

Since our mountain sides have been depleted of their timber, how simple and inexpensive it would be to plant walnut and other trees; that would end it, nature would do the rest and in 40 years every acre would be a little fortune to the owner. Take the hint.

Some of our citizens are to be commended for their spirit of improvement and absence of jealousy towards such as show public spirit. Our ladies deserve praise for the taste and beauty shown in their flower beds. All visitors say our little burg is one of the prettiest in the state.

State Items of Interest.

At the last minute Miss Sarah B. Wagner, of Lewisburg, who was to have been married to Lawrence Slack, of Hazleton, declined, sending a letter saying she had changed her mind.

A lady's gold watch was found in a can of tomatoes opened at an Indianapolis hotel the other day, that had been lost two years before by one of the cannery employes. It was in good shape when found. Hereafter when opening canned tomatoes look out for gold watches.

HON. S. Woods Caldwell, of Lock Haven, last week announced himself as a candidate for associate judge. A better man for the position is hard to be found in Clinton county.

J. B. G. Kinsloe, editor of the Clinton "Republican," died at his home in Lock Haven on Thursday afternoon, of last week, aged 76 years.

Marriage Licenses.

The following marriage licenses have been granted the past week:

Wm. W. Gates and Dora Williams, of Walker twp.

A. L. Sheffer and Jennie Strickland, of Bellefonte.

Chas. L. Woodling, of Rrookton, N. Y., and Sadie R. Gault, of Nashville, Tenn.

My little boy, when two years of age was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the Remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do.—Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by Wm. Pealer, Spring Mills, S. M. Swartz, Tusseyville, and R. E. Bartholomew, Centre Hall.

—REPORTER for the campaign 20 cents.

A CITY ON THE DEEP.

AN OCEAN GREYHOUND'S ENORMOUS KITCHEN OUTFIT.

Thousands of Napkins, Bed Sheets and Towels Needed for a Single Voyage--The Great Amounts of Food Taken.

An ordinary housewife would be filled with astonishment by looking upon the kitchen outfit of one of the great up-to-date steamships that cross the Atlantic, and even a big hotelkeeper would find himself outdone.

The steamer Normannia is one of the newest of ocean greyhounds, and when she sailed from New York on her last voyage she was equipped, according to The News, with 6,000 napkins, 18,000 bed covers, 1,000 table covers, 10,000 hand towels, 300 clothes bags, 1,000 bath sheets, 850 tablecloths, 1,000 dust towels, 3,000 bed sheets, 1,800 plate towels, 1,500 bath towels, 1,500 waiter napkins, 360 pillow covers, 2,000 blanket covers.

All the steamers of the Hamburg line are equipped at Hamburg for the voyage to New York and return, and while 1,000 pint bottles of ginger ale are stored away for people of delicate taste, the modest amount of 27,000 bottles of Bavarian beer are brought on also as a slight refreshment.

Five thousand bottles of cider and mineral water are provided for such as do not care for porter and English ales, of which 600 large bottles are taken on board.

Nor are cheap drinks the only ones supplied. Of clarets there are 1,000 large bottles and 800 small, divided among 20 different kinds. The white wines, Rhine and Moselle, embrace 15 brands and number 800 large bottles and 600 smaller ones. The German and French champagne bottles amount to 600 quarts and 400 pints.

Spanish and Portugese dessert wines of 12 varieties number 300 large bottles and 400 small. The liquor list winds up with 30 varieties of brandy, whisky and cordials, numbering 400 quart bottles and 100 pint bottles. The wine list for a voyage costs the company at wholesale rates between $9,0000 and $10,000.

While the quantity of liquors used may cause amazement in most persons, the list of eatables is still more startling. Thirty-five thousand pounds of meat is the ordinary supply of the Normannia, while of lobsters, game and other fish are taken 1,000 pounds each. Oysters, clams and crabs are provided by the basket—5,000 baskets of the first, 2,600 of clams and 900 of crabs. The other items on the meat list consist of poultry—13,500 pounds; meat extracts, 300 pounds; smoked meats, such as tongue, beef, ham and sausages, 5,000 pounds.

Thirty-six hundred pounds of cheese are stored up, comprising Neuchatel, Roquefort, Swiss, Erie and Camembert.

The quantities of sardines, anchovies, eels, sturgeon and other smoked fish amounts to 800 barrels, while Russian caviar and fine herrings have each 100 barrels set aside for them.

Of preserved meats there are 20 different kinds put up in cans of two pounds each, as are also preserved lobsters and salmon. Two thousand cans of the former and one of the latter is not a bad number for one vessel. The six kinds of preserved compots, such as cranberries, cherries and prunes, number 3,000 cans, while sweet compots, such as peaches, apricots, pineapples, peas, Reine claudes and mirabelles, number 1,200 dozen cans and 1,000 glasses.

The 10,000 pints of milk and cream, 50,000 eggs and 9,000 pounds of butter which the Normannia carries on every trip would last the average householder quite a long time, not to speak of the 10,000 pounds of oats, peas, beans, rice, sago, farina and 2,500 pounds of oatmeal, hominy, succotash and American corn.

Of sugar, 6,000 pounds are required, while coffee to the extent of 4,500 pounds, and chocolate and cocoa to the tune of 1,200 pounds look quite large by the side of only 150 pounds of tea.

The biscuits and crackers weigh 750 pounds, marmalade and jam 1,000 pounds, while pastries number 100 dozen. Dinner is further insured by the supply of 200 dozen champignons, piltz, etc., 100 glasses of olives and capers, 50 glasses of truffles and morchees. Rasins and currants amount to 600 pounds and almonds make 300 more.

The weight of dried foods, such as peaches, apricots, pears, and catherine prunes is 2,500 pounds, and 300 bottles of olive oil and 600 glasses of pickles and onions, with 100 glasses of Worcester sauce and 50 of curry take up quite a little space in the hold.

Four hundred bottles of food syrups, 10 pounds of vanilla, 50 pounds of fine spices lok rather small when written in the same sentence with 7,500 pounds of salt, 400 pounds of pepper and 60,000 pounds of ice. Two thousand pints of vinegar, 600 pounds of mustard, 1,500 pounds of ice cream in bricks, with 40,000 pounds of flour come next in the purser's official list.

Ten thousand dollars is paid for seasonable fruits for each trip, and oranges to the number of 100 boxes, lemons one-quarter less, with 100 pounds of apples, 100 pounds of hot-house grapes, 100 bunches of bananas, 400 pineapples, 500 pounds of cherries and 500 pounds of strawberries complete the list of eatables taken on each trip, according to the statement made by the Normanna's purser just before the steamship started on her latest trip.

THE SHIP OF THE FUTURE.

Science Favors the Water Cycle, Which Has Wonderful Powers of Navigation.

There is an inventive Frenchman named Bazin, who believes that, after years of study and experiment, he has solved correctly the problem of marine locomotion.

The device which is the outcome of all his calculations is now being constructed at the dock yards of St. Denis, in the Port of the Seine, and within a month or two will be ready for her trials.

Marine architects and people in the shipping trade generally have kept close track of M. Bazin's experiment, and are waiting with much curiosity to see how his big roller boat will go when he comes to try her on real water.

The inventor is personally overseeing the construction, and is confident that his vessel will furnish an entirely new theory as a basis for boat building. It will not be a pretty craft, but all the resistance, which is the impeding factor in boats as at present built, will be done away with, and the new vessel will, unless Bazin's theory and mathematics are badly at fault, be able to travel over the water at a startling rate.

In one way the new boat resembles the modern ferryboat. It has the same broad platform, at a considerable height above the water, which affords enormous deck room. But instead of a lower hull, settling down into the water and so encountering enormous resistance, the new invention is supported upon great hollow floats, or wheels, which hold it twenty feet or more above water. These wheels, too, are the instruments by which motion is obtained. They are equipped with flanges, on the same principle as those of a mill wheel or old-fashioned paddle wheel.

A rotary motion is obtained in these wheels by means of steel shafts, which run across the boat from side to side, underneath the platform. They are like the axles of a wagon wheel, and rest upon bearings of prodigious strength.

One or two screws will be used to provided an impelling force, which will by the heavy shafts be imparted to all the wheels. M. Bazin contends that, once started, the boat can, with a moderate supply of steam power, develop an amazing rate of speed, inasmuch as all friction with the water is eliminated.

The whole fabric simply rolls along over the surface of the water like a powerfully propelled bicycle over a level road, but with infinitely less retardation.

On the broad platform are situated the engine and furnace rooms, as well as passenger cabins, dining rooms, cooking galleys and everything else that a first class passenger boat has to have.

One of the most novel features of this remarkable vessel is the rudder, which is a hydraulic apparatus of great strength and utility. Instead of being a broad, heavy implement of wood or iron, it consists solely of a hollow verticle column, situated at the stern of the boat. It is managed by the pilot.

From out of this hollow rudder a mighty stream of water is constantly projected into the sea. It is thrown out with such strength that it really becomes as solid as the ordinary flat surface, and operates exactly like the ordinary rudder. But the usual friction of the rudder when thrown over is obviated in this new tiller by the pushing force of that heavy stream of water, which, being constantly thrown out astern, serves to drive the vessel forward.

In case the roller or propeller engines should become stopped the continued ejection of this stream of water would, the inventor says, serve to propel the boat to port, as a speed of half a knot can be obtained from it.

When Cod Becomes Blind.

Several large cod are kept in one of the tanks of the Amsterdam Aquarium necessarily near the surface, and therefore exposed to a strong light from above. Now, the cod, though not a "deep-sea" fish, is not a surface swimmer, and lives at depths where the sunlight must be very much modified by passage through the water. It lives in what to us would be semi-darkness. Every one of these cod exposed to the strong light is suffering from an extraordinary hypertrophy of the eye. The whole organ has become overgrown, as if in the effort to adjust itself to the use of more light rays it had become overequipped and then useless. The cod, in fact, are blind.

The most interesting feature in this change is the extraordinary rapidity with which increased supply of light rays has overdeveloped the organ for its use. It has taken place, not by slow degrees from individual to individual, but in a course of time to be measured by months, and in every individual in the tank. If this example is a measure of the rapidity with which such changes take place among fish, the adaptation of those creatures which have migrated from the shallow waters to the deep seas, shown by the total loss or enormous development of their eyes, and the growth of illuminating organs to light the abyss, may have been as rapid as it is marvelous.

A Gettysburg Incident.

A striking story of Gettysburg is told by General Doubleday and published in the Chicago Times-Herald: "An officer of the Sixth Wisconsin Regiment walked up to Colonel Dawes, who was in command—Colonel Bragg was in Washington on crutches. The officer was very erect and very pale. Dawes and Doubleday both thought that he was coming with a report or to receive orders. But he was not. He had a favor to ask. 'Colonel,' he said to Dawes, 'will you tell the folks at home I died as a man and a soldier should?' Then he unbuttoned his coat. His whole side was shot away. It was his last effort. He died standing."

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A Minnesota man is thus quoted in The Washingtin Times: "Minnesota and the Dakotas are not a little alarmed and the Dakotas are not a little alarmed over the results of the late high winds from the north. It is feared that they have brought the seeds of the awful Russian thistle with them. These winds have been very high, and have prevailed clear to the Gulf of Mexico. As a result, it is probable that the whole of the Western Mississippi Valley has been sown with the pernicious weed."

A Chicagoan has invented a new pedal which apparently possesses many meritorious points. The device it is said has all the good points of other pedals, with added qualities distinctively its own. This pedal is of the spring variety, and is designed to absorb the vibration not wholly taken up by the tire. There are no saw teeth in the pedal. A rubber foot-plate covers the entire tread of the device. The spring used in its construction is of oil-tempered tool steel, to which is attached a toe clip of peculiar pattern, the clip being an integral part of the pedal.

"It is an interesting fact," says a correspondent of he Boston Transcript, "that bugs practically rule the world. Man is almost helpless against them. It is reckoned that there are at least 10,000,000 species of insects in existence; and will anybody mention one of the injurious species that has been seriously diminished in numbers by the efforts of human beings? Well, the court surmises not. Look at the mosquito, the cockroach, the moth which attacks clothes. Where are they today? Just living at our expense, and suffering the loss of only a few individuals killed. We can't destroy them, we only defend ourselves feebly."

During the last twelve months more than $1,500,000 worth of bicycles were exported from this country, and now the competition is getting so great and so many cheap wheels are being placed on the market that leading manufacturers have practically decided to give more attention to the European trade. A number have gone abroad for the purpose of establishing agencies and it is thought that next year an invasion will be made on a large scale of American wheels in Europe. Thus far it has been found that the American wheel is much superior in finish, construction and wearing qualities to the English cycle. And higher prices are paid for it.

An Iowa man is thus quoted in the Washington Times: "The grain crop in Iowa is so large this year that the farmers are puzzled to know what to do. The granaries and cribs of the State are filled with last year's crop. Those farmers who do not have to sell, and who want to wait until prices go up, don't know what to do to provide storage for the crop they are now about to harvest. With oats selling at only 8 or 10 cents a bushel at the present time, it is natural that they are averse to letting things go. I can remember 40 years ago when the farmers built cribs of poles and lined them with straw. Coverings were also made of straw and poles. That was a cheaper method than to let grain stand in the stack, but I doubt whether or not there are many farmers nowadays who are familiar with the construction of such pens."

The Philadelphia Ledger says: "An almost incredible but true story is told of a skilled mechanic, with enough intelligence to earn $20 per week, who has an idea that the ratio 16 to 1 means that he could, under free coinage, get 16 silver dollars for one gold dollar. He sent a request last week to the cashier of the shop in which he was employed that he should hereafter be paid one-half of his salary in gold. Asked what he wanted the gold for, he said that, being a single man, he could live on half his earnings, and he had made up his mind to save the other half in gold, so that, in the event of the election of Bryan as President, he could get $160 for each $10 in gold he had saved. This man is of at least average intelligence, and a good workman, and this is his idea of the ratio of 16 to 1—a ratio which has no special significance, but was adopted at a time when the market value of sixteen ounces of silver was supposed to be equal to the value of one ounce of gold."

A leading statistician has calculated that the annual circulation of newspapers in the world is somewhere in the close neighborhood of 12,000,000,000 copies. "To grasp an idea of this magnitude," says The Buffalo Commercial, "it may be stated that this enormous circulation would cover no less than 10,450 square miles of surface. It is printed on 781,250 tons of paper and if the number 12,000,000,000 represented seconds instead of papers it would take over 333 years for the time to elapse. In lieu of this arrangement we might press and pile them vertically upward to gradually reach our highest mountains. Topping all these, and even the highest Alps, the pile would reach the magnificent altitude of 490, or, in round numbers, 500 miles. Calculating that the average man spends five minutes reading his paper in the day (this is a very low estimate), we find that the people of the world altogether annually occupy time equivalent to 100,000 years reading the papers.

There are 119,000,000 old copper pennies somewhere. Nobody knows what has become of them, except once in a while a single specimen turns up in change. A few years ago 4,500,000 bronze 2-cent pieces were set afloat. Three millions of these are still outstanding. Three million 3-cent nickel pieces are scattered over the United States, but it is very rarely that one is seen. Of 800,000 half-cents, which correspond in value to the English farthing, not one has been returned to the government for recoinage, or is held by the treasury. Congress appropriates $100,000 to $150,000 yearly for recoining uncurrent silver coins now in the possession of the treasury. These are mostly half-dollars, and are circulated because there is no demand for them. Not long ago the stock of them amounted to $26,000,000, but it is only about half of that now. The money set aside for recoining is not intended to pay for the cost of minting, but is required to reimburse the treasury of the United States on account of the loss in weight which the silver pieces have suffered by abrasion. This loss amounts to $30 on every $1,000, and it has to be made good in order to set the treasurer's accounts straight.

The prisoners in the Arizona Territorial Penitentiary, upon the east bank of the Colorado river on the outskirts of Yuma, probably suffer more severely from the terrific heat in midsummer than any other people there. The penitentiary was built where it is for the very reason that escape from it in a greater part of the year is practically impossible. Probably no prison in America has such apparently lax customs as regards guarding the institution to prevent the escape of its inmates, although some of the most desperate criminals of the border are confined there. The awful desert that stretches for over 150 miles in three directions from the penitentiary, and the vast area of sandy waste, cactus and rattlesnakes across the river, are ever-present obstacles that convicts with a longing for freedom in their hearts dare not attempt to cross. In fourteen years there has been but one escape from the penitentiary, and the sufferings of that poor fellow, a half-breed Mexican and Apache Indian, were so great that he had become a maniac by the time he reached Sonora, Mexico. Up at the penitentiary the records of temperature show that the mercury sometimes rises to 120 degrees in summer, and that for seventeen successive days last summer the temperature rose to 114 degrees, and in no night during that time did the mercury go below 97 degrees.

The fire losses in the United States during 1895 reached the enormous total of $142,110,233. This was more than 2,000,000 in excess of the losses of the previous year, and, with the exception of the years 1891 and 1893, the destruction wrought by fire last year was greater than that of any year since 1875. During the twenty-one years since 1874 the greatest fire loss is chargeable to 1893, when upwards of $167,700,000 worth of property was destroyed. Of the total loss inflicted upon the country by this element last year about 64 per cent. was covered by insurance. The insurance loss was $84,-098,030. Of the 38,000 fires, the great majority (22,711) occurred in dwelling-houses. The chief cause of the conflagrations, so far as they could be definitely ascertained, were defective flues, explosions and incendiarism. Lightning caused 839, and spontaneous combustion 521. The use of electricity for lighting purposes has been greatly extended during the year, and it is satisfactory to note that the number of fires traceable to electricity thus used was only 338, against 386 for the previous year, a result due to improved appliances and greater care. Electricity appears to have been responsible for little more damage than the old-fashioned candles, which were the cause of 248 fires; for little more mischief than hot ashes and coals, which were the origin of 318, and for less destruction than cigars, cigarettes and tobacco pipes, which were the cause of 536. Statistics of this kind, however, are uncertain, inasmuch as the cause of more than one-sixth of all the conflagrations were of unknown origin.—Exchange.

The Duke of Orleans, probably alone among men having any pretensions of intelligence, is said to have arrived at the conclusion that there is still a good chance for monarchical restoration in France. Accordingly he has called upon his adherents to provide the necessary financial assistance, and is himself preparing to put a lot of his own money into the enterprise. It says something for the common sense of the French royal family that most of its members disapprove of the Duke's action, and have firmly refused to risk any of their money. Until recently the Duke had a fair reputation for political sagacity among his friends, while his enemies have never doubted that he was too fond of pleasure ever to make a stir in the world. It seems, however, that the Duke has had visions which encouraged him to believe that the moment is opportune to try his fortunes where abler men than he have miserably failed, and he is now bustling about in orthodox pretender style, holding secret meetings of his adherents, receiving homage, and of course preparing a manifesto. The latter is said to be a very fine specimen of the class of literature of which French politics have been so prolific. The Duke composed it all out of his own foolish royal head, and a learned royalist academician is now engaged in polishing up the literary style and correcting the grammatical errors, so that graceless scoffers of the Paris press may have nothing to jeer at in that respect. In due course the manifesto will be printed and surreptitiously circulated in France, and then, if precedent is followed, nothing more will be heard of the matter; for it may be predicted with confidence that the Duke of Orleans will not risk his skin by going to France and personally heading a revolution.

Three-fourths of the men who enter the Russian Army are unable to read or write when they enlist, but all acquire at least that much knowledge while in the service.

THE YOUNG FOLKS.

GRANDPA, YOU DO LOOK SWEET.

Just think of it, dear grandpapa!
This day belongs to me:
My birthday 'tis—I'm four years old—
Last time I was but three.
And six small girls and five small boys
Are coming here to tea,
And you must be as beautiful
As ever you can be.

Tere a Grover's grandpapa
Has got no hair at all
His head shines—though he's very nice—
Just like an ivory ball.
And I guess she'll be awful s'prised,
An' all those other girls,
And small boys, too, when they see you
With lots of pretty curls.

For to my party you must come,
An' help us play an' laugh.
I wou dn't have a birthday, dear,
Unless I gave you half.
And you shall have the very best
Of everything to eat.
And now your hair is done, and, oh!
Grandpa, you do look sweet.

—[Margaret Eytinge.

ONE OF THE CATERPILLARS.

The large green worm that feels on carrot, caraway, parsley, and some other common garden plants is the caterpillar of the papilio asterias, a large black butterfly which is seen in great numbers at midsummer, hovering about the flowers in gardens. It is especially fond of the sweet-scented phlox. This butterfly is very handsomely marked with rows of yellow spots near the margin of its wings, and on the hind wings, which are tailed, there is also a row of blue spots, and near the lower angle an orange-colored eye with a black dot in the center. The wing of this handsome insect expand from three to four inches.

SHADOW BUFF.

To play shadow buff, you should fasten a sheet up at one end of the room so that it will hang quite smooth. "Buff" (not blindfold) seats himself on a low stool, with his face to the sheet, and a table, on which is a lighted candle, placed about five feet behind him. The rest of the lights in the room should be extinguished. Buff's playfellows next pass in succession between the candle and him, distorting their features in as grotesque a manner as possible—hopping, limping and doing ever thing to make their shadows as unlike their natural looks as possible. "Buff" must try to guess to whom the shadows belong, and if he is correct the player whose shadow he recognizes takes his place. "Buff" is allowed but one guess for each person.

CHINESE CHILDREN.

Since nearly 5,000 years ago the Chinese are known to have irrigated their lands for agricultural purposes. Small plats of land about a third as large as an acre are made level and ditches put through and around them in such a way that after the land has absorbed as much water as is needed it will flow on to the next plat, which is some inches lower than the first one. These strips of uneven land are to be seen throughout the great plain of China.

The most common way of obtaining water for irrigation is to raise it by manual labor from the rivers and creeks. Two children are placed on the bank holding the ends of a rope about ten feet long, to the middle of which is attached a large bucket. This is lowered into the water and with a horizontal pull at each end of the rope the bucket is raised to the tank and emptied. Two girls will in this manner raise from sixty to eighty gallons a minute.

From morning till night these children may be found toiling in the dry season to keep the irrigating tanks filled. If windmills were used all this unnecessary labor would be done away with. There are no power mills for grinding grain in this country and all the flour is made by girls who work a primitive grindstone.

SOME FAMILIAR WORDS.

Every young reader has heard pussy called Tabby, but all do not know that tabby cat was named after Atab, a famous street in the old city of Bagdad. On this street the merchants sold a beautiful watered silk called atabi. In modern days this silk has been styled taffeta. The wavy marking of the silk were thought to resemble pussy's coat of fur.

Jet derives its name from a river in Lycia—the Gagates—in the bed of which were found smooth black stones called gaet, of which jewelry was made.

A pamphlet is a book bound in paper. A long, long time ago a learned Greek lady wrote the history of the world in thirty-five little books, which, after her, were called Pamphylia.

Humbug is a bit of fun aimed at Hamburg, in Germany, which city was once rather famous for getting up sensations which turned out to be nothing very wonderful after all. Hamburg news was humbug.

Dollar is from the German thaler, named from Thal, in Bohemia, where were located the silver works which made this coin.

Money traces its history to a remote period, when the coinage of the Romans was struck at the temple of the goddess Juno Monieta.

CURIOUS BIRDS.

Africa has, perhaps, more queer birds than any other country. The weaver bird is one. It is possessed of a long bill, which makes it very adept at constructing a hanging ball of grass, which is its home, and swings safely out of reach of marauding animals. These nests are usually in colonies and hang on trees in marshes. The weaver birds make cute pets and if given cord or twine will hang onto the bars of their cages with their strong claws and with their bills weave the thread among the bars in intricate pattern impossible to unravel.

The bee eater is another curiosity. It has a scarlet throat and is gorgeous in appearance, a flock of them being dazzling to the eye. The birds nest along the river banks in holes. The nests are in colonies about three feet apart, six feet above the river banks and are at the end of a tunnel excavated to a depth of some four feet.

The "rain doctor" or hammerkop, has a peculiarity of screaming aloud before a rainstorm. It makes a good barometer. It is also called a prophet.

It will walk back and forth for hours, occasionally shaking its head, but not uttering a sound. Often its walk will change to a mad dance caused by the arrival of its mate, who has been building the curious nest of the pair. These nests are of mud built into the forks of trees and are about two feet high and nine feet around. A nest is really a rain-proof hut, so well built that it will last for years. The walls are five inches thick and the entrance from six to eight inches square.

CONVERSING WITH ANIMALS.

The most important kindness we can do any animal that lives with us or that works for us is to talk to him. It is all very well to give our pets proper food and care, but it is not enough. If "man doth not live by bread only," the animal friends of man also have higher requirements. They need companionship; they need conversation. A team of horses that work regularly together have their way of talking with each other. A cat and her kittens, a pair of prairie dogs, any of our home pets which are fortunate in the companionship of their own kind, do not really need our intimacy; but they will never learn to love us unless we take the trouble to be agreeable to them, and they will never be half so intelligent in understanding what we expect them to do, if we omit to say clearly what we want and if we are unwilling to bear out part in a friendly conversation.

You talk to your pets, of course, boys and girls; we have not supposed that you do not. Was there ever a boy who wouldn't talk to his dog? The dog answers you. He wags his tail, looks up into your face, licks your hands, jumps about you, and when, in his opinion, the conversation grows too exciting to be carried on in an ordinary manner, he barks as loud as he can to give fuller expression to his feelings.

Now, a boy may have a dog for a pet, and some other member of the family may have a canary. The boy considers his dog the finest, cleverest fellow in the world; a canary he thinks is a stupid little thing that cares for nobody and is easily frightened. Let him go up gently to the canary and talk to it for a moment. The little bird will cock its head first on one side, then on the other, and will chirp a delighted answer, ending, very probably, in a burst of happy song. After a while it will know that boy's voice and will show the greatest joy whenever he enters the room. He can soon teach the little creature to come at his call, and to take its favorite hemp seed or a morsel of fruit from his fingers. If one pays no attention at all to an animal, it can not be otherwise than stupid. We know a sad story of a canary that had scrupulous care, but was left constantly alone. Its cage hung where it could not look out of the window and no amusement of any sort was provided for it. The poor little mite died of nothing in the world but solitary confinement.

A yet sadder story is told of a child. A woman who was not her mother simply fed and clothed a little girl. Day after day she let the child crawl around the room where she took in washing for a living. Not only did she never pet her; she never even spoke to her! Some good people noticed that the little girl showed no intelligence and could not talk. It was because she had never been taught a single word. The little girl is now bright and happy with kind friends.

Wingless Bird of New Zealand.

E. Harrow, an Englishman, who has lived in New Zealand for the last fourteen years, arrived on the Mariposa with a fine specimen of the apteryx, or kiwi, the wingless night-bird, found only in New Zealand.

The strange-looking creature is about the size of a domestic fowl, and is covered with what is apparently a hairy coat of mottled brown. This apteryx probably has the honor of being the first one of its kind that has ever breathed the air of America, though live kiwis have been obtained for botanical and zoological gardens in Europe.

If there was ever any foundation in fact for the notorious filleyloo bird, the kiwi must have furnished the suggestion.

It is most active at night, and then it goes about rapidly thrusting its long, slender bill into the earth in search of worms on which it feeds. While thus hunting, it keeps up a continuous audible sniffing, its nostrils being situated very near the end of the upper mandible. The kiwi, for by this name it is best known in New Zealand, is sluggish in the day time, and seems to have great difficulty in seeing. At night it often catches the large, luminous fire worms, crushes them against the ground and swallows them. During the operation phosphorescent particles adhere to the beak, and the hermit-like bird can be seen in the darkness continuing its search for food. A remarkable thing about the kiwi, in addition to the absence of wings and regular feathers, is the great size of its egg.

This kiwi Mr. Harrow long ago accustomed to a meat diet, and that is the reason that he has got it here alive. He hopes to dispose of it for $25 to the Park Commissioners, but was told that they would willingly accept it for nothing.—San Francisco Call.

The Cranberries Were Sour.

The Washington Post says that a Washington physician owns a cranberry bog at Cape Cod. Two or three years ago he entertained an English cousin, and at dinner one night there was cranberry sauce. The Englishman was delighted with it. Indeed, he expressed his pleasure so much and so often that after he had returned to London the doctor sent him over a barrel of fine Cape Cod cranberries. A month or so passed and then came a letter from the Englishman. "My Dear So-and-So," it said, "it was awfully good of you to send me those berries, and I thank you. Unfortunately, they 'd soured on the way over."

Mrs. Mary Abair, a woman who never had a headache, died recently at St. Ignace, Mich.

Strong

Muscles, steady nerves, good appetite, refreshing sleep come with blood made pure by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. $1.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills.

RELICS OF ROMAN OCCUPATION

Interesting Finds in the Excavations at Silchester, in England.

The result of last summer's labors in the excavation of the Roman city of Silchester—about ten miles to the southwest of Reading—may be seen in the rooms of the Society of Antiquarians, under whose auspices the work is carried on. The committee has been systematically engaged with this labor for six successive seasons, none of which has been more fruitful than the last as regards both the structural restoration of the city and individual finds.

About half the area—100 acres—within the walls—has been thoroughly explored, but it is anticipated that several more years' work will be required before the Romano-British city can be regarded as completely disclosed. An expenditure of at least £5,000 a year is needed for the work, which in some respects is of unequaled archaeological and historic interest, as nowhere else have so many houses, temples and public buildings of the period been discovered, and no other place has yielded a forum or a Christian church, and with some justice the committee claims that the exploration of Silchester is the beginning of the history of the civil occupation of Britain by the Romans.

The excavations last year were begun on May 7, and continued with no break, except for harvest, until the middle of October. An area of about three and one-half acres was examined, on which were two insulae (XIII. and XIV.), of which insula XIII. was clearly shown to have been occupied by the dyers, who, according to previous discoveries, worked in this portion of the city.

The real interest was centered in insula XIV., which was almost entirely covered by the foundations of two large and important houses. The western house of the two was of the courtyard type, but different from others of the kind in having the fourth side, which is usually open or nearly closed by a wall, covered by a range of large chambers with mosaic floors, some of the mosaics being of large size and good workmanship and in such good condition that three out of four were taken up and properly mounted for future exhibition at the Reading museum.

The eastern house also disclosed remarkable examples of beautiful mosaic pavements and rich panels for the walls.

Another pavement was interesting, both on account of the coarse workmanship, indicating a late date, and also for the pattern, which marked the position of the table and couches in the triclinium, of which it formed the floor. The most remarkable feature, however, in this house was the small chapel containing the base of a detached shrine for the household gods, a feature not hitherto found at Silchester.

One of the most interesting discoveries was that of a block of wood through which passed two large and perfect lead pipes, while the chase for another was cut in front. This arrangement, it has now been ascertained, represented when complete the force pump, described by Vitruvius as the "machina ctesibica." This is believed to be the first example of Roman hydraulic machinery discovered in Britain.

The most beautiful of the finds is a small pillar-molded bowl of deep sapphire blue streaked with white and yellow spots, which fortunately has been perfectly restored. No other complete example of this kind of imported glass has hitherto been found in this country.—London Times.

A Slip of the Tongue.

"Dearest," cooed the sweet girl, "you have told me so often I am your first love! But should fate ever part us, promise me you'll never show my letters to your next——"

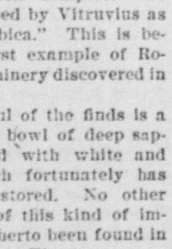
"How can you speak so, darling?" broke in the noble youth. "You know I'd never show them. Why, have I ever shown you the letters written me by——"

Here the youth suddenly paused. And then all was silence.

OH! WHAT A RELIEF.

"I suffered with terrible pains in my left ovary and womb. My back ached all the time.

"I had kidney trouble badly. Doctors prescribed for me, and I followed their advice, but found no relief until I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Oh! what a relief it is, not to have that tired feeling day after day, in the morning as much as at night after a hard day's work, and to be free from all pains caused by Ovarian and Womb troubles. I cannot express my gratitude. I hope and pray that other suffering women will realize the truth and importance of my statement, and accept the relief that is sure to attend the use of the Pinkham Medicine."—MRS. JAMES PARRISH, 2301 Marshall St., N. E., Minneapolis, Minn.



REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Washington Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "The Law of Heredity."

TEXT: "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"—I Samuel xvii., 58.

Never was there a more unequal fight than that between David and Goliath: David five feet high, Goliath ten; David a shepherd boy brought up amid rural scenes, Goliath a warrior by profession; Goliath a mountain of braggadocio, David a marvel of humility; Goliath armed with an iron spear, David armed with a sling, with smooth stones from the brook. But you are not to despise these latter weapons. There was a regiment of slingers in the Assyrian army and a regiment of slingers in the Egyptian army, and they made terrible execution, and they could cast a stone with as much accuracy and force as now can be sent shot or shell. The Greeks in their army had slingers who would throw leaden plummets inscribed with the irritating words, "Take this!"

So it was a mighty weapon David employed in that famous combat. A Jewish rabbi says that the probability is that Goliath was in such contempt for David that in a paroxysm of laughter he threw his head back and his helmet fell off, and David saw the uncovered forehead, and his opportunity had come, and taking this sling and swinging it around his head two or three times, and aiming it at that uncovered forehead, crashed it in like an eggshell. The battle over, behold the tableau: King Saul sitting, little David standing, his fingers clutched into the hair of decapitated Goliath. As Saul sees David standing there holding in his hand the ghastly, reeking, staring trophy, evidence of the complete victory over God's enemies, the king wonders what parentage was honored by such heroism, and in my text he asks David his pedigree, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" The king saw what you and I see, that this question of heredity is a mighty one.

The longer I live the more I believe in blood—good blood, bad blood, proud blood, humble blood, honest blood, thieving blood, heroic blood, cowardly blood. The tendency may skip a generation or two, but it is sure to come out, as in a little child you sometimes see a similarity to a great-grandfather whose picture hangs on the wall. That the physical and mental and moral qualities are inheritable is patent to any one who keeps his eyes open. The similarity is so striking sometimes as to be amusing. Great families, regal or literary, are apt to have the characteristics all down through the generations, and what is more perceptible in such families may be seen on a smaller scale in all families. A thousand years have no power to obliterate the difference.

The large lip of the house of Austria is seen in all the generations and is called the Hapsburg lip. The house of Stuart always means in all generations cruelty and bigotry and sensuality. Witness Queen of Scotts. Witness Charles I and Charles II. Witness James I and James II and all the other scoundrels of that line. Scottish blood means persistence, English blood means reverence for the ancient, Welsh blood means religiosity, Danish blood means fondness for the sea. Indian blood means roaming disposition, Celtic blood means fervidity, Roman blood means conquest. The Jewish facility for accumulation you may trace clear back to Abraham, of whom the Bible says, "he was rich in silver and gold and cattle," and to Isaac and Jacob, who had the same characteristics. Some families are characterized by longevity, and they have a tenacity of life positively Methuselish. Others are characterized by Goliathian stature, and you can see it for one generation, two generations, five generations, in all the generations. Vigorous theology runs down in the line of the Alexanders. Tragedy runs on in the family of the Kembles. Literature runs on in the line of the Trollopes. Philanthropy runs on in the lines of the Wilberforces. Statesmanship runs on in the line of the Adamses. You see these peculiarities in all generations. Henry and Catherine of Navarre religious, all their families religious. The celebrated family of Casini, all mathematicians. The celebrated family of the Medici, grandfather, son and Catherine, all remarkable for keen intellect. The celebrated family of Gustavus Adolphus, all warriors.

This law of heredity asserts itself without reference to social or political condition, for you sometimes find the ignoble in high place and the honorable in obscure place. A descendant of Edward I a toll gatherer. A descendant of Edward III a doorkeeper. A descendant of the Duke of Northumberland a trunk maker. Some of the mightiest families of England are extinct, while some of those most honored in the peerage go back to an ancestry of hard knuckles and rough exterior. This law of heredity is entirely independent of social or political conditions. Then you find avarice and jealousy and sensuality and fraud having full swing in some families. The violent temper of Frederick William is the inheritance of Frederick the Great. It is not a theory founded by worldly philosophy, but by divine authority. Do you not remember how the Bible speaks of a chosen generation, of the generation of the righteous, of the generation of vipers, of an untoward generation, of a stubborn generation, of the iniquity of the fathers visited upon the children unto the third and fourth generations? So that the text comes to-day with the force of a projectile hurled from mightiest catapult, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

"Well," says some one, "that theory discharges me from all responsibility. Born of sanctified parents, we are bound to be good, and we cannot help ourselves. Born of unrighteous parentage, we are bound to be evil, and we cannot help ourselves." Two inaccuracies. As much as if you should say: "The centripetal force in nature has a tendency to bring everything to the center, and therefore all come to the center. The centrifugal force in nature has a tendency to throw everything to the periphery, and therefore everything will go out to the periphery." You know as well as I know that you can make the centripetal force overcome the centrifugal, and you can make the centrifugal overcome the centripeta, as when there is a mighty tide of good in a family that may be overcome by determination to evil; as in the case of Aaron Burr, the libertine, who had for father President Burr, the consecrated; as in the case of Pierrepont Edwards, the scourge of New York society eighty years ago, who had a Christian ancestry, while, on the other hand, some of the best men and women of this day are those who have come of an ancestry of which it would not be courteous to speak in their presence. The practical and useful object of this sermon is to show you that if you have come of a Christian ancestry then you are solemnly bound to preserve and develop the glorious inheritance, or if you have come of a depraved ancestry then it is your duty to brace yourself against the evil tendency by all prayer and Christian determination, and you are to find out the family frailties, and in arming the castle put the strongest guard at the weakest gate. With these smooth stones from the brook I hope to strike you, not where David struck Goliath, in the head, but where Nathan struck David, in the heart. "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

There is something in all winter holidays to bring up the old folks. I think many of our thoughts at such times are set to the tune of "Auld Lang Syne." The old folks were so busy at such times in making us happy and perhaps on less resource made their sons and daughters happier than you on larger resources are able to make your sons and daughters. The snow lay two feet above their graves, but they shook off the white blankets and mingled in the holiday festivities—the same wrinkles, the same stoop of shoulder under the weight of age, the same old style of dress or coat, the same smile, the same tones of voice. I hope you remember them before they went away. If not, I hope there are those who have recited to you what they were, and that there may be in your house some article of dress or furniture with which you associate their memories. I want to arouse the most sacred memories of your heart while I make the impassioned interrogatory in regard to your pedigree, "Whose son art thou, thou young man?"

First I accost all those who are descended of a Christian ancestry. I do not ask if your parents were perfect. There are no perfect people now, and I do not suppose there were any perfect people then. Perhaps there was sometimes too much blood in their eye when they chastised you. But, from what I know of you, you got no more than you deserved, and perhaps a little more chastisement would have been salutary. But you are willing to acknowledge, I think, that they wanted to do right. From what you overheard in conversations and from what you saw at the family altar and at neighborhood obsequies you know that they had invited God into their heart and their life. There was something that sustained those old people supernaturally. You have no doubt about their destiny. You expect if you ever get to heaven to meet them as you expect to meet the Lord Jesus Christ.

That early association has been a charm for you. There was a time when you got right up from a house of iniquity and walked out into the fresh air because you thought your mother was looking at you. You have never been very happy in sin because of a sweet old face that would present itself. Tremulous voices from the past accosted you until they were seemingly audible, and you looked around to see who spoke. There was an estate not mentioned in the last will and testament, a vast estate of prayer and holy example and Christian entreaty and glorious memory. The survivors of the family gathered to hear the will read, and this was to be kept and that was to be sold, and it was "share and share alike." But there was an unwritten will that read something like this: "In the name of God, amen, I being of sound mind, bequeath to my children all my prayers for their salvation; I bequeath to them all the results of a lifetime's toil; I bequeath to them the Christian religion, which has been so much comfort to me, and I hope may be solace for them; I bequeath to them a hope of reunion when the partings of life are over. 'Share and share alike,' may they inherit eternal riches. I bequeath to them the wish that they may avoid my errors and copy anything that may have been worthy. In the name of God who made me, and the Christ who redeemed me, and the Holy Ghost who sacrifices me, I make this my last will and testament. Witness all you hosts of heaven. Witness time, witness eternity. Signed, sealed and delivered in this our dying hour, Father and Mother." You did not get that will proved at the surrogate's office, but I take it out to-day and I read it to you. I take it out of the alcoves of your heart. I shake the dust off it. I ask if you will accept that inheritance, or will you break the will?

O ye of Christian ancestry, you have a responsibility vast beyond all measurement. God will not let you off with just being as good as ordinary people when you had such extraordinary advantage. Ought not a flower planted in a hothouse be more thrifty than a flower planted outside in a storm? Ought not a factory turned by the Housatonic do more work than a factory turned by a thin and shallow mountain stream? Ought not you of great early opportunity be better than those who had a cradle unblessed? A father sets his son up in business. He keeps an account of all the expenditures, so much for store fixture, so much for rent, so much for this, so much for that, and all the items aggregated, and the father expects the son to give an account. Your Heavenly Father charges against you all the advantages of a pious ancestry—so many prayers, so much Christian example, so many kind entreaties—all these gracious influences, one tremendous aggregate, and he asks you for an account of it. Ought not you to be better than those who had no such advantage? Better have been a foundling picked up off the city commons than with such magnificent inheritance of consecration to turn out indifferently. Ought not you, my brother, to be better, having had Christian nature, than the man who can truly say this morning: "The first word I remember my father speaking to me was an oath; the first time I remember my father taking hold of me was in wrath; I never saw a Bible till I was ten years of age, and then I was told it was a book of lies. The first twenty years of my life I was associated with the vicious. I seemed to be walled in by sin and death."

Now, my brother, ought you not—I leave it as a matter of fairness with you—ought you not to be better than those who had no early Christian influence? Standing as you do between the generation that is past and the generation that is to come, are you going to pass the blessing on, or are you going to have your life the gulf in which that tide of blessing shall drop out of sight forever? You are the trustee of piety in that ancestral line, and are you going to augment or squander that solemn trust fund? Are you going to disinherit your sons and daughters of the heirloom which your parents left you? Ah, that cannot be possible—it cannot be possible that you are going to take such a position as that. You are very careful about life insurances, and careful about the deeds, and careful about the mortgage, and careful about the title of your property, because when you step off the stage you want your children to get it all. Are you making no provision that they shall get grandfather's or grandmother's religion? Oh, what a last will and testament you are making, my brother! "In the name of God, amen. I, being of sound mind, make this my last will and testament. I bequeath to my children all the money I ever made and all the houses I own, but I disinherit them, I rob them of the ancestral grace and the Christian influence that I inherited. I have squandered that on my own worldliness. Share and share alike must they in the misfortune and the everlasting outrage. Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of God and men and angels and devils and all the generations of earth and heaven and hell, July, 1896."

O ye of highly favored ancestry, wake up this morning to a sense of your opportunity and responsibility. I think there must be an old cradle or a fragment of a cradle somewhere that could tell a story of midnight supplication in your behalf. Where is the old rocking chair in which you were sung to sleep with the holy nursery rhyme? Where is the old clock that ticked away the moments of that sickness on that awful night when there were but three of you awake—you and God and mother? Is there not an old staff in some closet? We beg you to turn over a new leaf this very day.

Oh, the power of ancestral piety, well illustrated by a young man of New York who attended a prayer meeting one night and asked for prayers and then went home and wrote down these words: "Twenty-five years ago to-night my mother went to heaven, my beautiful, blessed mother, and I have been alone, tossed up and down upon the billows of life's tempestuous ocean. Shall I ever go to heaven? She told me I must meet her in heaven. When she took my hand in hers and turned her gentle, loving eyes on me and gazed earnestly and long into my face and then lifted them to heaven in that last prayer, she prayed that I might meet her in heaven. I wonder if I ever shall? My mother's prayers—oh, my sweet, blessed mother's prayers! Did ever a boy have such a mother as I had? For twenty-five years I have not heard her pray until to-night. I have heard her prayers all over again. They have had, in fact, a terrible resurrection. Oh, how she was wont to pray! She prayed as they prayed to-night, so earnest, so importunate, so believing. Shall I ever be a Christian? She was a Christian. Oh, how bright and pure and happy was her life! She was a cheerful and happy Christian.

"There is my mother's Bible. I have not opened it for years. Did she believe I could ever neglect her precious Bible? She surely thought I would read it much and often. How often has she read it to me! How did she cause me to kneel by my little bed and put my little hands up in the attitude of prayer! How has she knelt by me and over me, and I have felt her warm tears raining down upon my hands and face! Blessed mother, did you pray in vain for your boy? It shall not be in vain. Ah, no, no, it shall not be in vain. I will pray for myself. Who has sinned against so much instruction as I have? Against so many precious prayers put up to heaven for me by one of the most lovely, tender, pious, confiding, trusting of mothers in her Heavenly Father's care and grace? She never doubted; she believed. She always prayed as if she did. My Bible, my mother's Bible and my conscience teach what I am and what I have made myself. Oh, the bitter pangs of an accusing conscience! I need a Saviour mighty to save. I must seek Him. I will. I am on the sea of existence, and I can never get off from it. I am afloat. No anchor, no rudder, no compass, no book of instructions, for I have put them all away from me. Saviour of the perishing, save, or I perish." Do you wonder that the next day he arose in prayer meeting and said: "My brethren, I stand before you a monument of God's amazing mercy and goodness, forever blessed be His holy name. All I have and all I am I consecrate to Jesus, my Saviour and my God?" Oh, the power of ancestral prayer! Hear it! Hear it!

But I turn for a moment to those who had evil parentage, and I want to tell you that the highest thrones in heaven and the mightiest triumphs and the brightest crowns will be for those who had evil parentage, but who by the grace of God conquered—conquered. As good, as useful, as splendid a gentleman as I ever knew had for a father a man who died blaspheming God until the neighbors had to put their fingers in their ears to shut out the horror. One of the most consecrated and useful Christian ministers of to-day was the son of a drunken horse jockey. Tide of evil tremendous in some families! It is like Niagara rapids, and yet men have clung to a rock and been rescued. There is a family in New York, whose wealth has rolled up into many millions, that was founded by a man who, after he had vast estates, sent back a paper of tacks because they were 2 cents more than he expected. Grip and grind and gouge in the fourth generation—I suppose it will be grip and grind and gouge in the twentieth generation. The thirst of intoxicants has burned down through the arteries of a hundred and fifty years. Pugnacity or combativeness characterizes other families. Sometimes one form of evil, sometimes another form of evil. But it may be resisted; it has been resisted. If the family frailty be avarice, cultivate unselfishness and charity and teach your children never to eat an apple without offering somebody else half of it. Is the family frailty combativeness, keep out of the company of quick tempered people and never answer an impertinent question until you have counted a hundred both ways, and after you have written an angry letter keep it a week before you send it, and then burn it up.

Is the family frailty timidity and cowardice, cultivate backbone; read the biography of brave men like Joshua or Paul and see if you cannot get a little iron in your blood. Find out what the family frailty is and set body, mind and soul in battle array. Conquer you will. I think the genealogical table was put in the first chapter of the New Testament not only to show our Lord's pedigree, but to show that a man may rise up in an ancestral line and beat back successfully all the influences of bad hereditv. See in that genealogical table that good King Asa was born of vile King Abia. See in that genealogical table that Joseph and Mary and the most illustrious Being that ever touched our world or ever will touch it had in their ancestral line scandalous Rehoboam and Rahab and Thamar and Bathsheba. If this world is ever to be Edenized—and it will be—all the infected families of the earth are to be regenerated, and there will some one arise in each family line and open a new genealogical table. There will be some Joseph to arise in the line and reverse the evil influence of Rehoboam, and there will be some Mary to arise in the line and reverse the evil influence of Bathsheba. Perhaps the star of hope may point down to your manger. Perhaps you are to be the hero or the heroine that is to put down the brakes and stop that long line of genealogical tendencies and switch it off on another track from that on which it has been running for a century. You do that, and I will promise you as fine a palace as the architect of heaven can build, the archway inscribed with the words, "More than conqueror." But, whatever your heredity, let me say you may be sons and daughters of the Lord God Almighty.

Estranged children from the homestead, come back through the open gate of adoption. There is royal blood in our veins; there are crowns on our escutcheon; our father is king; our brother is king; we may be kings and queens unto God forever. Come and sit down on the ivory bench of the palace. Come and wash in the fountains that fall into the basins of crystal and alabaster. Come and look out of the upholstered window upon gardens of azalea and amaranth. Hear the full burst of the orchestra while you banquet with potentates and victors. Oh, when the text sweeps backward, let it not stop at the cradle that rocked your infancy, but at the cradle that rocked the first world, and when the text sweeps forward let it not stop at your grave, but at the throne on which you may reign for ever and ever. "Whose son art thou, thou young man?" Son of God! Heir of immortality! Take your inheritance!

CROPS ABROAD.

The General Conditions in June Were Promising.

In European countries conditions during June were highly favorable to growing grain. A summary follows:

United Kingdom.—All crops were greatly improved by the rains at the end of the month and nearly all districts indicate an average crop. Hay making has been general and the shortage on account of the long drought is not so great as was anticipated.

France.—It is expected that the wheat crop will considerably exceed that of last year. It is not yet safe to say that there will be a surplus, but it is confidently predicted that there will be sufficient for home requirements. All other cereals are looking most promising.

Germany.—The month has been generally favorable to the standing grain. Late telegraphic advices are not couched in quite such sanguine words as those from France and Austria, but fair average crops are predicted.

Holland and Belgium.—Crops are flourishing; a good average expected, and an early harvest.

Spain.—Favorable weather has materially improved the outlook for wheat, and an early average crop is expected.

Austria-Hungary.—An unusually favorable June encourages belief in a large return of cereals—wheat and rye especially. The wheat is standing thick on the Hungarian plains, and the harvest is expected to be early.

Italy.—An average crop of cereals is expected.

Bulgaria and Roumania.—June weather has brought wheat along wonderfully, and the prospects are now good. Maize is also looking well.

Russia.—Reports indicate a good average wheat crop, conditions being favorable except as to winter wheat in Kherson and Bessarabia.

NATURAL GAS PRODUCT.

A Decreased Pressure All Over the Fields.

The natural gas production in the United States in 1895 is reviewed in a report of the geological survey, compiled by Expert Joseph D. Weeks. The total value was $13,006,650 against $13,954,400 in 1894. The value of the product consumed was $7,920,187, and $2,768,240 was the value of coal or wood displaced by gas. The total pipe laid was 43,839,241 feet, and producing wells opened 3826. The value of the consumption during 1886-95 was the greatest in 1888, when it was $22,629,875. From then to 1895 the decrease was rapid and in the past four years there has been a gradual decline. The most notable feature of the year was the decreasing pressure in all of the natural gas fields of the country. The life of the wells also has been greatly reduced.

LAMPS ARE VERY ANCIENT.

Some Facts in Their History Which Are Odd and Interesting.

To the Egyptians has been given the honor of inventing the lamp, but it seems more than probable that they received it from the older civilization of India. The lamps originally used by the Hebrews, the Egyptians and the Greeks were simple flat vessels, with a small handle at one end, and at the side a little projection with a hole, forming a nozzle. In the back was a larger opening, into which the oil was poured. The oil used was generally vegetable, but according to Pliny it was sometimes of liquid bitumen.

The lamp commonly used in Egypt at the present time is a small glass vessel, with a tube in the bottom, in which is placed a wick of cotton twisted around a straw. The common lamp of India is a small earthen saucer, with a bit of twisted cotton for a wick. The ordinary traveler's torch, or lamp, in India is a bundle of strips of rags on the end of a stick, with oil poured over it. In "bible lands" the lamp commonly used is a small earthenware plate, with the edge turned up to make it hold a small quantity of oil.

Among the most beautiful ruins of antiquity that have been preserved are a great number of Egyptian, Greek and Roman lamps, formed of clay, metal, terra cotta and bronze. The museum at Naples contains the finest variety of specimens to be found anywhere. These were recovered from the ruins of Pompeii and Herculaneum. Some lamps were hung with chains to bronze candelabra; some were supported by beautiful brackets.

In 1784 Ami Argand, a Swiss residing in London, made an entire revolution in artificial light by inventing a burner with a circular wick, the flame being thus supplied with an inner and an outer current of air. To Argand we also own the invention of the common glass lamp chimney. He was very desirous of increasing the light given out by the lamp that he had invented, and to that end had made many experiments, but all to no purpose.

One night, as he sat at his work table thinking, he noticed an oil flask lying near off which the bottom had been broken, leaving a long-necked, funnel-shaped tube. He carelessly picked this up, and, "almost without thought," placed it over the flame of his lamp. The result astonished and delighted him, for the flame became a brilliant white light. Argand made practical use of the hint thus given him by devising the lamp chimney.—Philadelphia Times.

Professor in English (to young man)—How would you punctuate the following: "The beautiful girl, for such she was, was passing down the street." Student—I think, professor, I would make a dash after the beautiful girl.—Woonsocket Reporter.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually, yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healthy activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

The man who does not look ahead will soon have to fall back.

A Great Industry.

The Stark Bros.' Nurseries, this city an Rockport, Ill., is a veritable beehive. The propagating plants of the "Two Pikes," enlarged. "Old Pike's" salesmen work from New York westward. The office force is hurrying on 5000 new-style canvassing outfits, photos of fruits, trees, orchards, packing, fruit painted from nature, etc. Several departments give all their time to securing salesmen. Stark Bros. have room for energetic solicitors. With such progress, and millions of fruit trees, dull times unknown.—Louisiana Missouri Press.

The love which will be annihilated sooner than be treacherous has already made death impossible.—R. W. Emerson.

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I never think that he is quite ready for another world who is altogether weary of this.—H. A. Hamilton.

Personal.

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The only medicine for suffering, crime and all the other woes of mankind is wisdom.—T. H. Huxley.

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"One soweth and another reapeth," is a verity which applies to evil as well as good.—George Eliot.

For Whooping Cough, Piso's Cure is a successful remedy.—M. P. DIETER, 47 Throop Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1894.

To be indifferent, whether we embrace falsehood or truth, is the great road to error.—Locke.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Of all wild beasts, preserve me from a tyrant; and of all tame, from a flatterer.—Ben Johnson.

Rev. H. P. Carson, Scotland, Dak., says: "Two bottles of Hall's Catarrh Cure completely cured my little girl." Sold by druggists, 75c.

It is hard for a haughty man ever to forgive one who has caught him at fault.—Bruyere.

People do not discover until too late that washing powders not only eat up their clothes, but ruin their skin and cause rheumatism. Try Dobbins' Floating Borax Soap. Excellent for the laundry and delightful for the bath.

There are more people who can forget themselves than govern themselves.—Flegel.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c per bottle

No one is useless in this world who lightens the burden of it for another.—Dickens.

Pill Clothes.

The good pill has a good coat. The pill coat serves two purposes; it protects the pill, enabling it to retain all its remedial value, and it disguises the taste for the palate. Some pill coats are too heavy; they will not dissolve in the stomach, and the pills they cover pass through the system as harmless as a bread pellet. Other coats are too light, and permit the speedy deterioration of the pill. After 30 years exposure, Ayer's Sugar Coated Pills have been found as effective as if just fresh from the laboratory. It's a good pill with a good coat. Ask your druggist for

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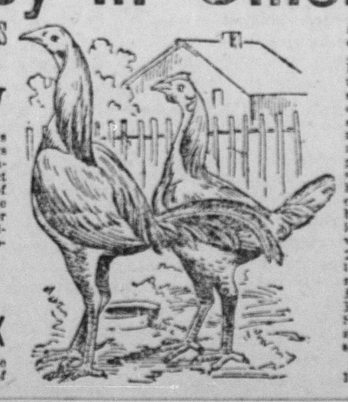
MONLY IN CHICKENS —IF YOU— KNOW HOW



To keep them, but it is wrong to let the poor things Suffer and Die of the various Maladies which afflict them when in a majority of cases a Cure could have been effected had the owner possessed a little knowledge, such as can be procured from the

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THE CENTRE REPORTER

FRED KURTZ, - Editor.

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CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 6.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

For Congress,
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For Assembly,
R. F. FOSTER.
JAMES SCHOFIELD.
For Sheriff,
W. M. CRONISTER.
For Treasurer,
C. A. WEAVER.
For Commissioners,
P. H. MEYER.
DANIEL HECKMAN.
For Register,
G. W. RUMBERGER.
For Recorder,
J. C. HARPER.
For Auditors,
FRANK W. HESS,
B. F. KEISTER.
For Coroner,
DR. W. W. IRWIN.
For Surveyer,
J. H. WETZEL.

SINCE the Democrats carried Alabama by a rousing majority, now the other side is yelling "fraud."

THE Democrats will make a clear gain of 8 congressmen in this state in November.

"Wan der Wind ueber de haver Stuble geht, dan gehn de Weibsleit an's Spinne," is an old saying among German farmers.

THE Wilson tariff not having brot ruin to the country, the Republicans drop that and swear silver will do it if Bryan is elected. Queer set, these fellows.

THERE is no want of Democratic congressional material in this district. Centre presents Col. Spangler; Clearfield has ex-Judge Krebs; Elk presents J. K. P. Hall and Clarion Mr. Fox. Who has the longest pole?

The United States has, at this time, a volume of money in circulation of about say:

Gold, - - - - -	$500,000,000
Silver, - - - - -	600,000,000
Paper, - - - - -	700,000,000
Total, - - -	$1,800,000,000

THE farmers, whom the Republicans used to tickle by designating them "the bone and sinew of the land" they now call "anarchists" because they are supporting Bryan for President yet nine-tenths of them carried a musket during the war.

IT is not so long ago that William McKinley favored paying government bonds, principal and interest in silver dollars of 412½ grains.

On January 25, 1879, William McKinley voted as he thought on that matter and he voted for what most Republican organs now assure us is repudiation.

Was the Canton man an anarchist?

JULY, 1827, the CENTRE REPORTER was founded—that's a long time ago. Its teachings have always held Penn's valley, the Democratic Gibraltar of old Centre, true to the faith with big majorities. The REPORTER never flinched nor faltered nor did the Democracy of Penn's valley. At no time since its existence, has the circulation of this paper been as large as now, bordering closely on to 1200.

IT is now announced that Don Cameron will again be a candidate for U. S. Senator in case the outlook is favorable. When Don had it announced a year ago that he did not desire a re-election we then said he was only acting possum to throw others off their guard, and he played the game six years ago. Republicans who rail out against silver should remember he always voted for silver in the senate and is as strongly for the white metal as Bryan or Teller.

DON CAMERON, it appears after all, is anxious to be re-elected to the Senate. This cuts a gap into Gov. Hasting's prospects for the same place. Cameron has had the "silver craze" for many years, but that never hurt him with Pennsylvania Republicans who swear high and low that free silver means repudiation, anarchy and ruin for the country.

Republicans sending Cameron back to the Senate goes to prove that their opposition to Bryan and silver is sheer hypocrisy.

ONE of the most popular officials we have had in this county is register G. W. Rumbarger, now on the ticket for re-election having been nominated by acclamation. He is ever at his post and most obliging to all having business in the Register's office. In the three past years he has discharged the duties of his office with rare efficiency and without the least cause of complaint from any one, and the credit he is receiving all around is deserved and an indication that Mr. Rumbarger will be re-elected by one of the largest votes.

THIS year's presidential campaign is a more distinct drawing of the lines between the farmers and working people on one side in favor of Bryan, and the millionaires, banks, trusts and monopolies in favor of McKinley on the other side. That's what the stampede of farmers in favor of free silver means. They want help and relief and don't care where it comes from. The vote of the farmers will decide the battle this year.

The taxpayers saw the leanings of the dominant party in this state, in the last legislature, in favor of the monster monopoly, the Standard Oil Company, for whose benefit the pipe-line bill was passed. By that measure the people were made to pay double for their coal oil.

The banks are fighting Bryan.

The trusts are fighting Bryan.

The millionaire sharks are arrayed against Bryan.

It is no wonder then that the farmers, mechanics and working men are flocking to Bryan.

ANARCHIST, HEY?

ANARCHIST, is what the McKinley people and the class of banks that are bent only on skinning and shaving, call Bryan because he favors the free coinage of silver.

Well, let's see then who else might be called anarchists:

McKinley voted and spoke in favor of free silver, then he is an anarchist.

Blaine spoke in favor of free silver; then Blaine was an anarchist.

John Sherman was the author and advocate of free silver measures; Sherman must have been an anarchist.

Don Cameron is for free silver and the Republicans are going to re-elect him to the senate; then the Republicans of Pennsylvania are going to elect anarchist Cameron to the senate! It's perfectly awful.

All the new pocket states were created by the Republicans and they were and are for free silver; so it was the Republicans who brot on the silver craze by breeding a dozen anarchistic states all with Republican anarchists in the U. S. Senate!

Herr Most, the bloodiest of the anarchist leaders is dead-set against Bryan and for the Canton fellow.

The REPORTER won't make the dose of Republican anarchism any stronger just now, the above will do for one physic.

Take a little bryan as an astringent.

Good Roads in the State.

John Hamilton, deputy secretary of agriculture and director of farmer's institutes, has addressed to Thomas J. Edge, secretary of agriculture, an important and interesting paper on the improvement of the roads in Pennsylvania. In his letter of transmittal Professor Hamilton says the paper is intended simply to call attention of supervisors and others interested to some facts and methods which the writer has found by experience to be practicable under present conditions and which he believss, if carried into operation, would speedily bring about a change for the better in the roads of the commonwealth.

Professor Hamilton starts out with the statement that the state never stood in greater need of good roads than now, and that its people appreciate the advantages to every locality of substantial and well constructed means of communication with neighboring towns and villages. There is a special necessity for complete and durable highways.

Wants the Law Changed.

Auditor General Mylin is not satisfied with the operations of the mercantile license tax law in this state. He thinks persons who do a business less than $2,000 a year should be exempt from the payment of this license. Mr. Mylin says the $1,000 exception is too small and will ask the next legislature to increase the amount to not less than $2,000. He finds it troublesome to collect this tax from small dealers, particularly in the large cities and recommends that the rate be increased on people who do a large business and are better able to pay than the smaller class of dealers.

Around the Town.

To-day will be a worse scorcher than yesterday with 93. It was 82 in the shade this morning at 7.15.

Our esteemed and venerable townsman, Peter Hoffer, all will be glad to learn, has recovered from his two months illness and is able to be about again.

The absence of rain the past five days was an acceptable let up for our farmers, enabling them to attend to their field crops.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

COBURN.

A Series of Accidents.—Encounter With a Big Rattler.

Emanuel Brown, of Bellefonte, is visiting friends at this place at present.

John Bitner, of Potters Mills, was visiting a few days at the home of J. E. Kooney, of this place.

D. E. Gentzel and wife, of Spring Mills, wers visiting at postmaster Andrew Harter's last Saturday.

John A. Hosterman and family of Woodward, sojourned among friends at this place on Saturday and Sunday.

W. H. Kerstetter and family spent Sunday at State College visiting at the home of his brother, Wallace Kerstetter.

Miss Kate Garthoff, of Bellefonte, is at present sojourning at the home of her brother John, at this place; she expects to remain a few weeks.

Mrs. W. H. Musser, of Orangeville, Ill., spent a day last week at this place, looking up relatives and old acquaintances. She departed for her home in the prairie state on last Friday.

Prof. Knight and Mr. Showalter, of Laurelton, and the Misses Maggie Seitzinger, Annie Corman and Lizzie Stover, all of Spring Mills, were visiting at the home of Reuben Royer over Sunday.

The festival held at this place on Saturday evening was well attended despite the rain, but on account of the rain the crowd was scattered most of them being in the stores, or wherever shelter could be found; we did not hear what they realized.

During last Wednesday's storm a large elm tree was blown down across the track of the railroad a short distance below the station. But fortunately all the trains for the day had already passed, thus no accidents occurred. The obstruction was removed in the evening by the section men.

A. J. Campbell, of Shamokin, came home on Saturday evening and spent Sunday with his family at this place. He says there is not much activity in the mines at present, some of the mines only giving thirty-six hours employment per week at present.

One day last week while out on the mountains picking huckleberries J. F. Garthoff came in contact with a large rattle snake. After parleying awhile with his snakeship, the reptile was dispatched. Upon examination it was found that it had nine rattles, which Mr. G. brought along home as a trophy.

Mrs. John Bowersox of this place, one day last week while descending the cellar steps missed her footing and fell, sustaining severe injuries to her spine. A few days later while her husband was walking towards the woodshed in the evening he also had the misfortune to fall and also received injuries that he is helpless. Thus disasters come not singly. Miss Sallie Bowersox, of near Aaronsburg, a grand child, is attending to their wants.

We had a quiet wedding at the Evangelical parsonage at Millheim on last Thursday evening; the contracting parties being Mr. W. L. Hosterman and Miss Nora Kerstetter, both of this place; it was to be kept a secret, but some one gave it away, and the happy twain as they wended their way from the house of the dominie were greeted by a delegation from this place who took charge of them and escorted them to the home of the bride; the happy pair took in the situation good humoredly, and everything passed off as happy as a marriage bell. They have our congratulations.

POTTERS MILLS.

What Our Correspondent Has to Give Us from that Town.

The members of the M. E. church are busy preparing for a festival which they are going to hold on the 21st and 22nd of this month.

Mr. and Mrs. Potts left for their home in Ohio.

Miss Maude Evans, of Williamsport, Miss Mariah Evans, of Elmington, are spending a few days with their parents.

John Wilkinson, of Bellefonte, is spending his vacation in this town with his son John.

Miss Stella Krise, of Centre Hall, spent a few days with Miss Ida Long

Forest Bible, of Centre Hall, and Miss Lizzie Shirk, of this place, left on Friday for a visit with Miss Shirk's sister, in Warriors Mark; they returned home Monday, and report having a nice time.

To Work on the Streets.

The council will soon start a gang of men to work on the streets. Surveyor Wetzell, of Bellefonte, went over the town Monday and established a grade. The hill at Kerlin's will likely be first worked on. This will be cut down several feet, and the material hauled to the flat at the foot of the hill. As far as possible the council intend draining the street and carry off the surplus water.

Want the Pike Condemned.

A petition will be presented to the court at the next term asking that the turnpike leading from Bellefonte to Lewistown be condemned. The road lies entirely within Spring and Potter townships, and a similar move was made several years ago, but it failed to carry. If the turnpike is condemned and freed of toll, it would cost the county a large sum of money in paying the damages awarded.

Died at Bellefonte.

Mrs. Charles E. Eckenroth, of Bellefonte, died at her home on Tuesday evening, after a long illness, suffering with paralysis. She was aged about fifty years, and leaves a husband and two sons.

Only One Week.

The next term of court this month will be held in one week instead of the usual two. The criminal list will be pushed through, but the civil list is below the average and the business can be finished in one week.

Repairing the Pavement.

Landlord Ruhl is having the pavement in front of the hotel repaired. It had become somewhat dilapidated the last couple years.

Rev. Rearick's Appointments.

Sunday Aug. 9, at Centre Hall at 10 a. m.; at Spring Mills at 7 p. m.; at Georges valley at 2 p. m.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

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New Spring Stock.

We have just received an exceptionally large stock of Spring and Summer goods, a stock that is the latest from the mills and factories. In Serges we have a finer assortment than ever, and they have been reduced in price 25 per cent; all shades and colors. Ask to see them. You may want something in Underclothing. We think we have just what you want, a full and complete line. Dry Goods and Dress Goods never were so cheap, and such quality for the money is startling. Straw Hats in abundance. A new line of China and Queensware. The China Dinner Set in the window, 100 pieces, only $14.00. Cant be beat in price. Other line have as big bargains.

KREAMER & SON.

ORPHAN'S COURT SALE.—PURSUANT TO an order of the Orphan's Court of Centre County, Pa., there will be exposed at public sale, at the late residence of Col. John Rishel, deceased, one-half mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, in Gregg township, Centre county, Pa. on

— THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1895, —

sale to begin at 1 o'clock p. m. The real estate of the said Col. John Rishel, deceased, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the east by lands of Mrs. Catharine Neidigh, G. D. Armbruster, R. J. Smith's heirs, and H. D. Hagen; on the south by lands of J. B. Fisher's heirs and Catharine Rishel, and on the west by lands of Catharine Rishel, Emma Rachau, Jeremiah Stover and McMurray's heirs, and others, and on the north by lands of E. Eungard, R. J. Smith's heirs, and Samuel Long, containing

— 160 ACRES AND 153 PERCHES —

neat measure. About 12 acres thereof being well timbered with white pine, white oak, red oak, walnut, ash, lin, hemlock, sugar maple, etc. Thereon erected one two-story Dwelling House, 28x41, and a large bank barn, horse power shed, wagon shed, and sheep stable attached, carriage house, corn house, or cribs, and pig stable, almost new, together with all necessary outbuildings, such as wood house, chicken house, oven house, dry house, smoke house, spring house, etc., with an orchard containing the choicest varieties of fruit, consisting of about 140 apple trees, besides cherries, pears, plums, grapes, etc. There is also a spring of the best of limestone water within about forty rods of the house, the water of which is conveyed to the house, spring house and barn, by iron pipes; said spring has never failed, besides there are several other small streams which pass through the farm sufficient for watering stock, etc. The farm is adapted either for dairy or farming purposes, and the location and soil are almost equal to any in Penns or Brush valleys, and is in a good state of cultivation, it being situated about ¾ mile south of Penn Cave, and 2½ miles north west of Spring Mills, the latter being the nearest railroad station; and ⅜ mile north-west of Farmers Mills postoffice, and within sight of two churches and one public school building, besides other conveniences.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-third payable in cash upon confirmation of sale, one-third in one year, with interest, and the remainder at the death of the widow of said deceased, the interest thereof payable annually during her life; the deferred payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

M. L RISHEL,
Administrator of said dec'd.

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WEEKLY, Tuesday evening of each week, $1 a year.

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Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect June 14, 1896.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday For Sunbury, Willkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.53 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.10 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.25 p m., New York. 9.23 p. m., Baltimore, 6 00 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.04 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, and daily for Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 11.15 p m., New York 3.33 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.04 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.30 a. m., New York at 7.23 a m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.52 a. m., New York, 9.53 a. m. week days, 10.28 a. m. Sunday, Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.40, a m. Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.37 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie, Du Bois and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira, and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17 a. m.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations, and daily except Sunday for Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg and the West, with through cars to Tyrone.

1.27 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday.) For Kane, Tyrone, Clearfield, Philipsburg, Pittsburg, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester, and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.59 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) for Lock Haven, and daily for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.30 a m, Baltimore 4.55 a m, Harrisburg 8.15 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.30 a. m. Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10.17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.23 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.50 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.21 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 12.25 p m; Washington at 10.30 a m, Baltimore at 11.40 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.17 p m, arriving at Montandon at 5.59 p m, week days, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.10 p m, week days, 2.00 p. m Sunday, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, week days, 4.30 p. m., Sundays, Washington 7.40 p m, Baltimore 4.40 p m, arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.20 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.50 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.37 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila., Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.		
P M	P. M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	A M	P.M.	P M
1 38		5 40	Montandon	9 10		4 55
1 45		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00		4 47
1 53		6 23	Biehl	8 52		4 39
1 58		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47		4 35
2 07		6 37	Mifflinburg	8 38		4 27
2 18		6 50	Millmont	8 25		4 15
2 25		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17		4 07
2 53		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48		3 41
3 02		7 38	Coburn	7 38		3 32
3 08		7 45	Zerby	7 30		3 25
3 17		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21		3 17
3 23		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14		3 10
3 31		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06		3 02
3 37		8 16	Gregg	7 00		2 54
3 44		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52		2 48
3 48		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47		2 43
3 53		8 32	Lemont	6 43		2 38
3 58		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38		2 34
4 07		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28		2 24
4 10		8 50	Axemann	6 25		2 21
4 15		8 55	Bellefonte	6 20		2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.05, 5.45 and 7.50 p m. returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a. m. 10 19 a m, 5.07 p m, 6.00 p m, and 8 05 p m

On Sundays trains leave Montandon 10.18 a m. and 5.06 p. m., returning leave Lewisburg 10.23 a. m. and 5.11 p. m.

S. M. PREVOST, General Manager
J. R. WOOD Gen'l Pass'ger Agt.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF PENNSYLVANIA.
Condensed Time Table.

Read Down.				Read Up.		
No. 1	No 5	No 3	May 18, 1896.	No 6	No 4	No 2
a. m	p.m.	p. m.	Lv. Ar.	p. m.	p. m	a. m.
†7 20	†7 30	†3 45	..BELLEFONTE..	10 04	6 10	10 10
7 34	7 44	3 57	.....Nigh.....	9 49	5 57	9 56
7 41	7 50	4 03	.....Zion.....	9 43	5 51	9 50
7 46	7 58	4 08	...Hecla Park....	9 38	5 46	9 45
7 48	7 57	4 10	.....Dunkles.....	9 36	5 44	9 43
7 52	8 01	4 14	..HUBLERSB'G..	9 32	5 40	9 39
7 56	8 05	4 18	...Snydertown...	9 28	5 37	9 35
7 58	8 07	4 20	.....Nittany.....	9 25	5 35	9 33
8 00	8 09	4 22	.....Huston.....	9 23	5 33	9 31
8 02	8 11	4 24	.....LAMAR.....	9 21	5 31	9 29
8 04	8 13	4 26	...Clintondale...	9 19	5 29	9 26
8 09	8 19	4 31	...Krider's S'n g..	9 14	5 24	9 21
8 16	8 25	4 37	...Mackeyville...	9 08	5 18	9 15
8 22	8 32	4 43	..Cedar Springs..	9 01	5 12	9 09
8 25	8 34	4 45	.....Salona.....	8 59	5 11	9 07
8 30	8 40	4 50	..MILL HALL..	†8 53	†5 05	†9 01
9 30	9 29		.....Jersey Shore.....		4 30	7 55
10 05	9 55	Arr.	Wm'PORT	Lve	4 00	†7 25
†10 20	†11 30	Lve	Wm'PORT	Arr.	2 40	†6 55
5 08	7 10		.....PHILA.....		†8 35	†11 30
8 32	10 30		.....Atlantic City.....		7 00	5 30
6 00			.....NEW YORK..... (Via Tamequa.)		†4 30	
7 25	†9 30		.....NEW YORK..... (Via Phila.)			†7 30
p. m	a. m	Arr.		Lve.	a. m.	p. m.

*Daily. †Week Days. ‡6 00 p. m. Sunday. ‖10 10 a. m. Sunday.

Philadelphia Sleeping Cars attached to Eastbound train from Williamsport at 11 30 p. m. and West-bound from Philadelphia at 11.30 p. m.

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PERSONAL MENTION.

Coming and Going.—Visitors in and out of Town.

——Esq. Houseman made a flying business trip to this metropolis.

——Rev. C. W. Rishell, of Snow Shoe, was in town on Tuesday.

——Mrs. Mary Graham, of Bellefonte, spent several days with friends in town.

——W. B. Rankin, insurance agent, of Bellefonte, was seen in Centre Hall Tuesday.

——Miss Lillie Barret, of Bellefonte, is visiting Miss Lillie Allison at Potters Mills.

——Mrs. Uriah Reifsnyder, of Millheim, is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. B. Boob.

——Misses Lydia and Bessie Bell, of Bellefonte, are guests at the residence of Mrs. Sankey.

——Mrs. Ed. Ruhl is visiting relatives in Lewistown, and left on Monday for that place.

——'Squire John Dauberman went to Lewisburg Tuesday to buy a lot of cattle for his meat market.

——William Harper, of Bellefonte, is visiting at the home of his brother Simon, on Church street.

——Miss May Barton, of Pleasant View, Pa. is the guest of her school mate, Miss Roxana Brisbin.

——Mr. and Mrs. Calvin Rossman, of Siglerville, Mifflin county, visited at the home of J. S. Rowe this week.

——Mrs. Flora Bairfoot returned home Saturday, after a visit of several weeks with friends in Philadelphia.

——Miss Mame Kreamer departed last week for a month's visit to friends in Philadelphia and Norristown.

——Rufus Strohm and Paul Fortney, both of Bellefonte, called upon their Centre Hall friends on Tuesday evening.

——Miss Lizzie Hartman and brother "Bill," of Williamsport, are the guests of Miss Grace Smith at this place.

——Mr. C. F. Kloss, of Tyrone, a graduate of Gettysburg College, was in town last week in the interests of that institution.

——Prof. Bitner, of the Millersville Normal, gave our sanctum a call and put momentum into his label that sent it to '97.

——Smith Bros., Spring Mills, energetic business men, gave us a call, and being for Bryan and silver left enough of the latter to win a tab for '97.

——Mr. Samuel Heckman came up from Lock Haven Saturday and is spending several days at the home of his father-in-lay, H. W. Kreamer.

——Miss Edna Reynolds and her friend Miss Claire Webb, off Reedsville, are spending this week with their many young acquaintances at this place.

——Mrs. B. D. Brisbin returned home last evening accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. Harry Boone, whom she had been visiting for several weeks at Schenectady, N. Y.

——Mr. and Mrs. John Wagner, of Lancaster, Pa., arrived last evening, and are guests of the family of D. K. Geiss. Mr. Wagner is a prominent attorney in Lancaster.

——Mrs. Ed. Nerhood was taken seriously ill the past week while on a visit to her home in Rebersburg, she recovered sufficiently to return to Centre Hall Wednesday.

——Michael Kerstetter, one of Pleasant Gap's leading citizens was in our burg the other day and gave us a shake of his hand. He tells us all are for silver over that way.

——Attorney C. P. Hewes has returned again with his family from a few weeks' visit to friends at Erie and is giving close attention again to his increasing law practice.

——W. W. Bayard, after a ten day's visit with friends here and at Bellefonte, has returned to Philadelphia, leaving Mrs. B. to prolong her stay with her father, Mr. Strohm, at Centre Hill.

——Reuben and Sam'l Gramley, of Rebersburg, were on business and visiting friends in this place, a few days ago. Reuben Gramley has not been in the best of health for a year or more but is slightly improved again.

——Mrs. Jeff Shaffer presented her husband with a little daughter on Sunday evening. Jeff was determined to call it William McKinley Shaffer, but "things are different now." Both mother and child are doing well.

——Mr. M. L. Roberts and wife, nee Miss Amanda Krumbine, and child, have been visiting at the home of John Krumbine for the last week. They now live in Indianapolis, Ind., where Mr. Roberts is foreman in a press-room.

——Mr. and Mrs. David Kerr arrived at Centre Hall on Tuesday evening after a wedding tour of about a week. They took supper at the home of Mrs. John Odenkirk, and an impromptu reception was tendered the newly-wedded couple. A few close friends had been invited and the time was most pleasantly spent. A carriage took them to their future residence near Centre Hill.

—Get the REPORTER for the campaign.

TO THE SEASHORE.

Extremely Low Rate Excursions via Pennsylvania Railroad.

Every one, old and young, needs rest and recreation at some time during the heated summer term, and where can it be obtained better than at the seashore.

No other place can compare with Southern New Jersey in seaside resorts either in point of number or of excellence. Atlantic City is the most popular resort in America, and Cape May, Sea Isle City, Ocean City, Avalon, Anglesea, Wildwood, and Holly Beech do not fall far short of Atlantic City's high standard.

The Pennsylvania Railroad company, whose constant object is to give its patrons the cheapest rate compatible with good service, has arranged for excursions to the seashore Thursdays, Aug. 6 and 20, from Lock Haven and intermediate points.

Excursion tickets good for 10 days will be sold at the following low rates for the round trip, and intermediate points at a corresponding reduction, good going to Philadelphia on trains designated:

	Rate to Atlantic City via Delaware River Bridge.	Rate to all points via Market st. Wharf.	Train Leaves	Train Leave
Bellefonte	$5 85	$5 75	6 20	2.15
Lemont	5 60	5 50	6 43	2.38
Oak Hall	5 60	5 50	6.47	2.48
Linden Hall	5 35	5 25	6.52	2 48
Centre Hall	5 35	5 25	7 06	3.02
Rising Springs	4 85	4 75	7.21	3 17
Coburn	4 85	4 75	7.38	3.32

Passengers for Atlantic City holding tickets via Delaware River Bridge route, the only all-rail line from points in Pennsylvania to Atlantic City, may use regular trains leaving Broad street station at 3.38 and 7.02 p. m. on the day of excursion, or 9.07 a. m., 3.38 and 7.02 p. m. the following day, or any regular train from Market street wharf on those days. Passengers holding tickets via Market street wharf may use any regular train via that route on day of excursion or following day. Tickets do not include transfer between Broad street station and Market street wharf.

Trains leave Market street wharf, Philadelphia, as follows:

For Atlantic City, 5, 8.20, 8.40 a. m.; 1.50, 2.50, 3.40, 4, 4.20, 5. 5.30 p. m.

For Cape May, Anglesea, Wildwood, and Holly Beach, 9 a. m.; 2.30, 4.05, 5 p. m.

For Sea Isle City, Ocean City, and Avalon, 9.10 a. m., 2.30, 4.20, 5 p. m.

For full information apply to E. S. Harrar, division ticket agent, Williamsport, Pa., or to ticket agents at stations.

Week's Weather Report.

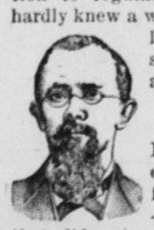
Temperature.	Highest.	Lowest.
Aug. 1	74	59
" 2	79	63
" 3	84	60
" 4	88	59
" 5	93	65

On Saturday night 1st, .61 in. rain.

—For sale—a one-horse truck wagon, good as new. Apply to—JOHN MCCLENAHAN. Price, $25.

Over Thirty Years Without Sickness.

MR. H. WETTSTEIN, a well-known, enterprising citizen of Byron, Ill., writes: "Before I paid much attention to regulating the bowels, I hardly knew a well day; but since I learned the evil results of constipation, and the efficacy of



AYER'S

Pills, I have not had one day's sickness for over thirty years — not one attack that did not readily yield to this remedy. My wife had been, previous to our marriage, an invalid for years. She had a prejudice against cathartics, but as soon as she began to use Ayer's Pills her health was restored."

AYER'S Cathartic Pills

Medal and Diploma at World's Fair.

To Restore Strength, take Ayer's Sarsaparilla

FOUTZ'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS

NO HORSE will die of COLIC, BOTS or LUNG FEVER, if Foutz's Powders are used in time.
Foutz's Powders will cure and prevent HOG CHOLERA.
Foutz's Powders will prevent GAPES IN FOWLS.
Foutz's Powders will increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent., and make the butter firm and sweet.
Foutz's Powders will cure or prevent almost EVERY DISEASE to which Horses and Cattle are subject.
FOUTZ'S POWDERS WILL GIVE SATISFACTION.
Sold everywhere.

DAVID E. FOUTZ, Proprietor,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by R. E. BARTHOLOMEW.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration on the estate of John Mitterling, dec'd., late of Potter township, Pa., having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. J. W. MITTERLING,
jul96t Admr., Tusseyville, Pa.

COURT PROCLAMATION.—Whereas the Hon. John G. Love, President Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial district, composed of the county of Centre and the Hon C. A. Faulkner, the Associate Judge in said Centre, having issued their precept bearing date the 27th day of July, 1896, to me directed for holding a Court of Common Pleas and Orphan's Court, Court of Oyer and Terminer and general Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and commence on the 4th Monday of August, the 24th day of August, 1896, and to continue 1 week Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Alderman and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in the proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, with their records, inquisitions examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 29th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1896, and the one hundredth and nineteenth year of the Independence of the United States.

JOHN P. CONDO
Sheriff

HUMPHREYS'

Dr. Humphreys' Specifics are scientifically and carefully prepared Remedies, used for years in private practice and for over thirty years by the people with entire success. Every single Specific a special cure for the disease named.

NO.	SPECIFIC FOR	PRICES.
1	**Fevers,** Congestions, Inflammations	.25
2	**Worms,** Worm Fever, Worm Colic	.25
3	**Teething;** Colic, Crying, Wakefulness	.25
4	**Diarrhea,** of Children or Adults	.25
7	**Coughs,** Colds, Bronchitis	.25
8	**Neuralgia,** Toothache, Faceache	.25
9	**Headaches,** Sick Headache, Vertigo	.25
10	**Dyspepsia,** Biliousness, Constipation	.25
11	**Suppressed** or **Painful Periods**	.25
12	**Whites,** Too Profuse Periods	.25
13	**Croup, Laryngitis,** Hoarseness	.25
14	**Salt Rheum,** Erysipelas, Eruptions	.25
15	**Rheumatism,** Rheumatic Pains	.25
16	**Malaria,** Chills, Fever and Ague	.25
19	**Catarrh,** Influenza, Cold in the Head	.25
20	**Whooping Cough**	.25
27	**Kidney Diseases**	.25
28	**Nervous Debility**	1.00
30	**Urinary Weakness**	.25
34	**Sore Throat,** Quincy, Ulcerated Throat	.25

"77" DR. HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC FOR GRIP, 25c.

Put up in small bottles of pleasant pellets, just fit your vest pocket.

Sold by Druggists, or sent prepaid on receipt of price. DR. HUMPHREYS' MANUAL (Enlarged & Revised,) MAILED FREE.

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SPECIFICS.

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OUR OFFICE IS OPPOSITE U. S. PATENT OFFICE and we can secure patent in less time than those remote from Washington.
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Bellefonte, Pa.
Office, Room No. 10, Crider's Exchange. oct194

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Attorney at Law,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
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BANKS.

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.,
BELLEFONTE, PA.
Receive deposits. Discount notes.
jan92 J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier.

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HAAG HOTEL.
Daniel C. Keller, Proprietor.
Bellefonte, Pa.
This house has been newly furnished throughout. An excellent stable in connection with the house. Rates very reasonable. Parties attending court and making an extended stay in Bellefonte an extra discount will be made. The table is provided with everything in season.

IRVIN HOUSE,
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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor jan92

BUSH HOUSE,
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BELLEFONTE, PA.
Special attention given to country trade. apr90

NEW GARMAN HOUSE,
Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

SPRING MILLS HOTEL,
D. H. Ruhl, Proprietor,
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Free bus to and from all trains.

NEW BROCKERHOFF HOUSE,
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Free bus to and from all trains. Good sample rooms on first floor. Special rates to witnesses and jurors.

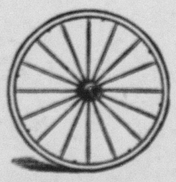
BUY DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.

Net Price per Set of Four Wheels, with Round-Edge Steel Tire on, Bolted and Oiled Warner, Shell Band and Wood Hub.

Size of Tire Used.	X Quality.	XX Quality.	XXX Quality.	XXXX Quality.
⅞ x 7-32	$8 00	$10 00	$12 00	$14 00
1 x ¼	9 00	11 00	13 00	15 00
1¼ x 5-16	10 00	12 00	14 00	16 00
1¼ x 5-16	11 00	13 00	15 00	17 00

Sarven Patent Wheels, 50 cents per set extra.

⅞-in. Tread Wheels, with ⅞ or 15-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 00. Add $1 00 for Welding and Setting.
1-in. Tread Wheels, with 1 or 1 1-16 in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 25. Add $1 25 for Welding and Setting.
1¼-in. Tread Wheels, with 1¼ or 1¼ in. Axles and Boxes, set, add $3 75. Add $1 50 for Welding and Setting.
I manufacture Wheels ⅝ to 4 in. Tread, with or without Tires on.



Also Jobber in Springs, Axles, Bolts, Clips, Rims, Spokes, Hubs, Shafts, Varnish, Rubbers, Carriage Cloths, etc.

W. W. BOOB,

Manufacturer of Wheels and Jobber in Carriage and Wagon Hardware of every description.

Centre Hall, Pa. - - - Call and get prices.

It was Munsey's that made the ten cent magazine possible; it was Munsey's that denounced the robber prices and put magazines into the hands of the people at a right price.

On all news stands at 10 cents a copy; yearly subscription, $1.00.

FRANK A. MUNSEY, 151 Fifth Ave., New York.

...WE ARE...
PERSISTENT IN OUR PURPOSE.

We will not quote you any prices this time, as we want you to come in and convince yourselves that we mean what we say. One dollar will buy as much as two did before.

We must have room for Fall and Winter Goods, and will sell all Summer Goods at a great sacrifice, which include the following:

Dimities, Lawns, Percales, Linen effects, light weight Wool Fabrics, in all the new weaves and colorings, Persian and Wash Silks, Laces, Silk Mitts and Gloves, Summer Corsets, Parasols and Umbrellas, Men's, Ladies' and Children's Summer Underwear, also Ladies' and Children's Slippers, Men's Straw Hats, Men's, Youth's and Boys' Summer Clothing, Men's Low Shoes, Summer Shirts, (a nice full stock to select from,) will go with the others.

Come in early and see for yourself that we mean what we say.

A few of those Ladies' Light Capes left that we bought far below manufacturer's prices.

LYON & CO.,

Allegheny St. - - Bellefonte.

FOR THE MONTH OF JULY ONLY....

To enable us to make room for our Fall stock, we will sell you any suit in our store Men's Boys' or Children's at

1-4 OFF THE MARKED PRICE.

When you consider that the marked price on our clothing is fully 30 per cent. less than others ask, you will realize what an immense reduction this one-fourth off really means.

It Will Pay You to See Us.

FAUBLES.

Men's Outfitters. - - Bellefonte.

THE NEWS.

Fifty people were overcome by the heat in St. Louis. Of these ten died.——Wm. Fink, of Carlisle, Pa., has been arrested in Chicago on a charge of forgery.——Two masked men shot George Hetzler, a saloonkeeper in Cincinnati, who refused to give up his money. One of the robbers was arrested.——The Ancient and Honorable Company of Artillery reached Boston, from their excursion to England and France. When the steamer had reached her berth, a letter from Mayor Quincy was handed to Colonel Walker, in which the company was congratulated on its safe return.——Revised lists of the dead and injured by the railroad wreck on the meadows near Atlantic City show that forty-seven persons were killed and forty-three injured. George F. Hauser, who had charge of the signal tower near where the accident occurred, was arrested pending the investigation by the coroner's jury.

Edward Burbank, one of the robbers of the Cripple Creek stage coach, has been caught.——The Civic Federation of Chicago, claims to have wholesale evidence of police corruption in that city.——Two masked men robbed the Illinois Central Station at Walker, a station between Springfield and Clinton in Illinois. Agent Campbell was shot and probably fatally wounded by the robbers.——Colonel John Hallam, an Arkansas attorney, shot and fatally wounded Rev. W. O. Forbes, a prominent Baptist minister in Texarkana, Ark.——Ephraim Glover, a prominent citizen of Haddonfield, N. J., was instantly killed by being struck by the Atlantic City express on the Camden and Atlantic road.——Edward Johnson struck John Hildeberg, of Perth Amboy, N. J., a blow in the jaw that killed him.——James Casherega, alias George Wilson, was hanged in the federal jail at Fort Smith, Ark., for murdering a man named Thack for the purpose of robbery. He protested his innocence on the gallows.——Andrew Todd, of North Adams, Mass., was arranged before United States Commissioner Fiske in Boston on a charge of robbing a postal car at Newport, Vt., and was held for court.——W. C. Burt, of Austin, Tex., murdered his wife and two little children, and placed their dead bodies in a cistern.——A number of persons were killed and injured in a railroad wreck at the crossing of the West Jersey and Atlantic City railroads on the meadows just outside of Atlantic City.

An unknown woman riding a bike ran down and killed Wm. Klink in Chicago.——Frank Owens, a brickmason, of Brooklyn, N. Y., who had been working in Kent, O., received his pay and went on a spree. He was arrested in Akron, O., while intoxicated, and attempted to hang himself in his cell at the city prison with his suspender. He was discovered and cut down before harm was done.——Two men robbed a faro bank at Newport, Ky.——The East Chicago Iron and Steel Company, of Hammond, Ind., has made an assignment.——Bert Green, colored, convicted of the murder of Miles P. Mitchell, near Whiteville, Hardeman county, in December last, was hanged at Jackson, Tenn.——Henry Lyons, who killed his wife near Mt. Pleasant, W. Va., went to the home of his mother and committed suicide.——Charles De Heart, a farmer in Patrick county, Va., who had given information to revenue officers about moonshiners, was found dead in a field shot through the head.——The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has decided to stop all work on its lines wherever possible, in order to reduce expenses.——The Dennison Deposit Bank at Dennison, O., made an assignment. Liabilities over $100,000; assets $60,000.——Joseph Greidler, of Minnesota, a crack bicycle racer, was killed on the track at Lima, O.

George McConnell, grand keeper of records and seals of K. of P. of Oregon, has disappeared. His accounts are short $2,000.——The main auditorium of the Frankford Music Hall, in Frankford, a suburb of Philadelphia, was destroyed by fire. The loss will amount to $20,000. The origin of the fire is unknown. The building was 50 by 150 feet.——A. G. Elliott & Co., paper manufacturers in Philadelphia, made an assignment.——Judge Tillinghast, of the Appellate Court of Providence, R. I., directed the entrance of a decree forfeiting the charter of the Commercial Mutual Fire Insurance Company, restraining the president and other officers of the company from transacting any insurance business in the name of the company, and appointing James C. Collins, Jr., receiver.——Sheriff David Douglass and an unknown highwayman were found dead in the woods near Navada City, Cal. They had probably killed each other.——Fifteen miners were drowned, several other lives were lost, thirty-six persons were injured, many of them by lightning, and property valued at $100,000 destroyed in the storm that swept over Pittsburg and vicinity Monday night. The storm also did great damage in other parts of Pennsylvania.

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.

Charles M. Smith, who, with his former partner, John Terry, designed the ocean racing yacht Coronet, which beat the Dauntless in a voyage across the Atlantic, has become insane. Terry is also insane.

Assistant Secretary of the Navy McAdoo has carried about with him since his return from his Western trip of inspection of the naval reserves a skinned nose and a scarred cheek, caused by a fall from his bicycle in Chicago.

Master Charles Meehan, the boy soprano soloist of the choir of St. George's Episcopal Church, in New York, is singing with great success at concerts and private musicales in London. He has been feted at the homes of high society and is quite a lion.

Right Hon. George Godwin Barnham Swifte, son and heir to the title and estates in Ireland of the late Lord Carlingford, of Swifte's Heath, Ireland, is working in an humble capacity in Vineland, N. J., to get money to prosecute in the Irish courts his claims to his father's fortune and seat in the British House of Lords, now held by a son by his father's second marriage.

The President of the French Republic intends to establish himself and what is known as "the Republican Court" during the hunting season at Rambouillet, the fine old chateau which at one time was a royal demesne. Architecturally it is an interesting example of various styles, that known as Louis XIII. predominating. The gardens are most picturesque, and the forest of great extent and beauty.

INSTANT DEATH.

Fifty Excursionists Killed Near Atlantic City.

ABOUT A HUNDRED INJURED

The Reading Express Crashed Into the Pennsylvania Excursion Train Where the Two Roads Cross at Grade About Four Miles Out From the Famous Seaside Resort—Heartrending Scenes.

The most awful disaster in the history of Atlantic City, N. J., occurred Thursday evening just outside the city limits, when a hundred persons were mangled in a railroad collision, half of whom are believed to be dead.

The Reading Railroad express which left Philadelphia at 5:40 o'clock for Atlantic City crashed into a Pennsylvania excursion train at the second signal tower, about four miles out from Atlantic City. The Pennsylvania train was returning to Bridgeton with a party of excursionists from that place, Millville and neighboring towns. It was loaded with passengers.

At the second signal tower the tracks of the two roads cross diagonally. The Reading train was given the signal but it either failed to work or the speed of the express train was too great to be checked in time. It caught the excursion train broadside and ploughed through, literally cleaving it in twain. The engine of the Reading train was shattered to pieces. Every car was jammed to its fullest capacity.

As soon as the news reached Atlantic City the utmost consternation prevailed, but the authorities were equal to the emergency. Relief trains were dispatched to the scene loaded with physicians and cots. As quickly as the bodies were recovered they were carried into the local hospitals and undertakers' shops. A general fire-alarm was sounded and the department promptly responded and aided in the work of digging for the victims.

Telegraph Operator Arrested.

William Thurlow, telegraph operator in the tower-house, was arrested and held pending an inquiry.

The responsibility for the accident cannot now be fixed.

It is said that the Reading signal was displayed and that the whistle of the train was sounded. The Reading has the right of way at the crossing.

Train Loads of Victims.

The first Reading relief train bore into Jersey City twenty-seven mangled corpses—men women and children. The next train, an hour later, carried fifteen of the maimed and wounded, and two of these died soon after reaching the city. As train after train arrived from the scene of the wreck, the sanitarium, which does duty as the city hospital, was soon crowded. Meanwhile others of the dead and injured were being carried to the private hospital at Ocean and Pacific avenues.

Edward Farr, engineer of the Reading train, was killed outright, as was another road man who rode on the engine with him. This man, whose name has not yet been learned, saw that the collision was inevitable and leaped from the cab an instant before the crash. Almost at the same instant the engine cut its way through and caught him directly in the path. His body and that of Farr were found under a heap of debris, but the engineer lay in what remained of the cab and his right hand still clasped the throttle. He had been faithful unto death, and met it at his post. The fireman on the train had leaped a few seconds before and escaped with trifling injuries.

Samuel Thorne, baggage master on the Reading train, is among the dead. James M. Bateman, a Bridgetown undertaker, is known to be killed. He was in the third car and his hat was found lying among the mass of broken timbers. Richard Trenchard, a Bridgeton machinist, and his wife are both dead.

Seventeen unidentified women, four men and a female child, all dead, were taken to the Excursion House. Fireman Kelley, of the Reading train, was fatally injured.

The excursion train bore five tribes of the Order of Red Men—the Bridgeton, the Niagara, the Iowa, the Ahwanetah and the Cohansick—with their wives and children.

The Work of Rescue.

The scene at the wreck was wildly picturesque. By the light of the moon and a few fitful lanterns the rescuers worked bravely. Axes and shovels were plied with the greatest vigor, and at almost every half-dozen strokes a mangled form was brought up and laid tenderly on waiting pallets. A heap of bloodstained timbers turned aside by one of the rescuers brought to sight a woman's arm. It had been wrenched off and the hand was missing. It had been clad in a dainty white linen glove, the sleeve of which still clung to it. Not five minutes later a chance blow from a pick revealed a human heart that only a few short hours before had been throbbing with life.

One woman whose body was recovered still held in her dead hand a plate bearing a picture of Atlantic City. It was unbroken. Scattered about the ground near the wreck were many pieces of clothing, which had been torn from the bodies of the victims, hats, dainty parasols, fans and gloves.

Just as one of the relief trains reached the Pennsylvania depot with its terrible load one man who lay in a corner horribly injured, regained his senses for a moment, and clasping his hand to his head, cried in heartrending agony: "Who did this? Where are my wife and children?"

Mr. Sweigard's Report.

A late report says that fourteen of the injured have since died at the sanitarium.

Superintendent I. N. Sweigard, of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, places the number of dead at thirty-seven and the injured at about the same number. He sent a telegram to Philadelphia this evening which said:

"There were thirty-seven persons killed as follows: Twelve women, twenty-one men, two boys and two girls. About the same number injured."

Died on Hearing the News.

The ringing of the firebells gave the Atlantic City public the first intimation they received of the disaster. The utmost excitement prevailed. The boardwalk was deserted and the crowds that surged about the two railroad stations rendered the streets in those sections almost impassable.

Mrs. Edward Farr, wife of the Reading engineer who was killed, when informed of her husband's tragic end threw up her hands with a frantic shriek and fell dead at the feet of her informant.

JAMESON'S PARTY CONVICTED.

The Transvaal Raiders Sentenced to Terms of Imprisonment.

The trial of Dr. Jameson and the other leaders of the party which raided the Transvaal ended in London in their conviction and sentence to short terms of imprisonment. The Lord Chief Justice, Baron Russell, began his summing up and his remarks were distinctly hostile to the defendants. He began by pointing out that none of the essential facts in the case against the prisoners had been contested, and that there was no doubt in regard to their having taken part in or abetted the proceedings at Pitsani and Mafeking, where the invading forces were mustered preparatory to entering the Transvaal. It was entirely unimportant, in the opinion of Lord Russell, whether the foreign enlistment act had been proclaimed at the places named in 1895. There was no boubt, he said, that the expedition was of a military character, and whether it was aimed to overthrow the Transvaal government or to force a change in the laws of that republic in the interest of others it was equally an expedition against a friendly State.

Lord Russell throughout summed up most adversely to the raiders and concluded with submitting to the jury a series of questions difficult to answer anyway but affirmatively.

After an hour's absence the jury returned and answered all the questions in the affirmative.

Lord Russell then directed that their answers were equivalent to a verdict of guilty. The foreman said that they were not unanimous upon that point, but his lordship repeated his explanation and the jury then consulted together for about three minutes and rendered a verdict of guilty.

Dr. Jameson and his co-defendants were apparently unmoved. Sir Edward Clarke asked the court's disposition to move for a new trial. When the judges returned Sir Edward Clarke said that in view of the verdict rendered the defendants refused to instruct for a new trial and expressed a desire to settle the case now.

In passing sentence Lord Russell said that the verdict was given on evidence which no reasonable man would be able to disregard.

Continuing, the lord chief justice said that although they all took part in the raid, the court must distinguish between them in the punishment awarded for their guilt. His lordship then passed sentence upon the prisoners. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labor; Major Sir John Willoughby to ten months, Major R. White to seven months and Capt. Henry F. Coventry, (a son of the Earl of Coventry,) Col. R. Grey and Col. F. H. White to five months' imprisonment.

WORK AND WORKERS.

The lockout at the Brown Hoist and Conveying Works in Cleveland, Ohio, ended. The company removes the blacklist and re-employs all the union men.

A lock-out has been declared in the shoe factory of the Thomas G. Plant Company, at Lynn, Mass., because the firm discharged over sixty of its employes.

A mob of striking miners from Riverton and Spaulding, Illinois, went to Barclay, and compelled the miners to stop work. Further trouble is expected should the miners attempt to go to work today.

The Association of Clothing Contractors in New York decided to refuse to sign the agreement drawn up by the Brotherhood of Tailors, whose members are on strike. Contractors outside of the association, however, are signing the agreement.

Two hundred men employed by the Snow Pump works, in Buffalo, quit work because one of their fellow-workers had been discharged for eating while on duty, which was against the rules of the company. The workmen have other grievances in regard to pay for extra work and the abolishment of the lunch system.

The Lasters' Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, of Lynn, Mass., has declared a lockout in the shoe factory of the Thomas G. Plant factory on account of the firm's action in discharging a number of employes. A number of men brought from outside to take the places of the locked-out workers were intercepted and persuaded to stay away.

President M. D. Ratchford, of the Ohio Miners' Association, has issued a call for a State convention of miners, to meet in Columbus on August 11, to take up the question whether the contract lease system of operating the mines shall be permitted to continue. It has been adopted in many places in the Hocking Valley, and is a violation of the wage scale agreement.

TURKS' ATTACK STOPPED.

British Marines Were About to Quell the Row.

While the National Assembly of Crete was sitting on Saturday, a panic occurred and the Turks prepared to attack the Christians, whereupon the commander of the British ironclad Hood lowered five boats with which to land a force of marines. Order was restored, however, before action became necessary. During the disturbances a Turk was killed by another Turk.

Three battalions of Turkish infantry were landed at Retimo Saturday. Several skirmishes have taken place between Retimo and Heraklion.

Sixty Cretan volunteers have landed on the island.

The Italian warship Roma was struck by lightning and set on fire. It was necessary to sink the vessel with torpedoes to prevent the explosion of her powder magazine.

AWFUL CRIME.

The Terrible Death of Miss Drown, of Md.

GUILTY MAN UNDER ARREST

He Makes Two Confessions, Both of Them Admitting the Killing.—He Assailed Her Good Name.—But Subsequently Contradicted His Statement.

Seat Pleasant, Prince George's County, Md., only five miles from Washington was the scene of a horrible murder about 6 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the victim being Miss Marguerite Drown, an accomplished young woman, while her slayer was a colored man named James Smith. The affair has greatly excited the people of the county, and had the man been captured there might have been trouble. Although known as Miss Drown, the young lady's real name is Alexander, but she has lived with her aunt, Mrs. Sarah Drown, most of her life, and that is why she is generally known as Miss Drown.

James T. Smith the slayer of Miss Drown, was arrested at a house on East Capitol street, Washington.

A Coroner's jury found Smith guilty of the murder and late developments in the case have added so much horror to the crime that there are numerous threats of another Maryland lynching as soon as a convenient opportunity occurs. In view of the excited condition of the people of Prince George's County he will probably be held until formal requisition is made, in order to permit the excitement to be partly allayed.

Two Confessions.

The man made two confessions, partly contradictory, but each admitting the murder. In his first confession he said that he had been intimate with the murdered girl, for whose foster mother he had worked several years; that Mrs. Drown had discovered the fact and had discharged him, but had re-employed him on his and the girl's promise to cease such relations, and that he cut Miss Drown's throat with a knife because she rejected advances he had made to her again.

In his second confession, he declared that he had not told the truth when he asserted that he had had relations with the girl and denied that he had assaulted as well as murdered her. He also stated that he had gone to her room for the purpose of making advances to her, had been repulsed, had choked her into unconsciousness and then had procured a knife from the kitchen and killed her.

The developments at the Coroner's inquest tended to discredit the more revolting part of the man's first confession. Mrs. Drown, the foster mother of the dead girl, testified that Marguerite had complained to her last Thursday that Smith had attempted to kiss her. Several of the servants also swore that the girl had called to them and had made complaint that Smith was attempting to kiss her. Mrs. Drown, in explanation of Smith's continued employment after this occurence, said that Smith, immediately after it, left the house but came back the next day, professed to be exceedingly penitent and begged to be re-employed.

He had been a good servant for years and she had finally agreed to let him come back. On the day of the murder she and Dr. Miller, a boarder, had driven into town, leaving the girl at home with the servants. The latter swore that they heard a noise upstairs in the girl's room loud enough to attract attention, but said they could not tell whether it was a laugh or a cry. A little later Smith came down and in answer to questions said that the noise they had heard was Miss Marguerite laughing at a story he had told her. He had a small basket on his arm and at once left the house, saying he was going to a neighbor's for some eggs.

The doctor who performed the autopsy said that his examination of the body showed that the girl first had been knocked down and rendered unconscious by a blow on the forehead, that she had then been assaulted and later killed by the severing of the windpipe and jugular vein.

The jury promptly returned its verdict in accordance with this evidence. The servants about the place were held in custody on suspicion that they knew more of the affair than disclosed in their testimony.

TORNADOES IN TWO STATES.

Ohio and Indiana Ravaged by Very Severe Storms.

At six o'clock P. M. a tornado, accompanied by thunder, lightning, and a heavy rainstruck the northwestern portion of Springfield, Ohio, and traversed southeast, tearing up trees and unroofing houses.

Justice Clingerman's, Rev. Marlay's, Bruce Moffatt's, and Harry Brydon's houses were damaged.

Sydney, Ohio.—A tornado struck this region at 5 o'clock. The hills protected the city, but houses were unroofed and trees twisted off. It was worse in the country, but no loss of life has thus far been reported.

Bluffton, Ind.—A tornado swept over this county, tearing everything before it. Robert Galvin's huge barn was crushed, burying cattle and horses in the debris. Its track was only a few miles north of that of yesterday's storm. The Methodist Church was unroofed at Liberty Centre. At Petroleum a dwelling was torn to pieces. The Cloverleaf Railway between here and Liberty Center was covered with fallen trees.

Upton, Ind.—The Third Ward schoolhouse, fired by lightning, burned; loss, $20,000. It has just been built to replace one burned three years ago. A hundred dwellings within four squares of the river were flooded. Hundreds of head of live stock have been drowned. Jesse Welchel was drowned in his own flooded barn yard, trying to save some of his live stock.

Mrs. Dorothy Tennant Stanley, wife of the explorer, has a peculiar fad. She collects parasols and has a unique collection.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned From Various Parts of the State.

E. E. Rozelle, aged 55, and his sons, Bert Rozelle, aged 27, and Willie Rozelle, aged 7 were badly injured by the running away of a horse which they were driving down South Main avenue, Scranton. The elder Rozelle and the boy are now at the Lackawanna Hospital. They will recover, though their injuries are severe. Bert Rozelle, though badly bruised, was able to go home. The Rozelles live at Brooklyn, Susquehanna county.

Suit was commenced against the Cross Creek Coal Company, of Drifton, and Scott and King, contractors, for $25,000 damages, for carelessness resulting in the death of George Selinsky.

Diphtheria is rapidly becoming epidemic at St. Clair, a small town near Pottsville. There has been seven deaths from the disease within the past few days. The Board of Health of the town is adopting very stringent measures to prevent further spread of the infection.

Mrs. Alice M. Light, of Lower Allen Township, Cumberland county, has brought suit against the Harrisburg and Mechanicsburg Electric Railway Company for damages alleged to have been sustained through the negligence of the company's employees in directing her to board a White Hill instead of a New Cumberland car. She refused to pay her fare or leave the car when she claims she was forcibly ejected.

Annie Fry, a 16-year-old girl of Hazleton, who was mysteriously spirited away some time ago, was found in Palo Alto, Schuylkill county, by Constable Zilander. She was hid in a house of questionable repute kept by a colored man, and the Constable experienced much trouble in getting her out. She stated that a colored man named Julius Nix had enticed her away. Her parents sent her to the county jail and will have her transferred to the House of Correction.

Clay Oberlin, a young man of Reinhold's Station, met with probably a fatal accident while returning on his bicycle from Durlach campmeeting. At a turn in the road at Mt. Airy, he collided with William Paul's team. The driver lost control of the horse, and before he could be stopped the animal had trampled Oberlin, kicking him into insensibility, and covering his body with cuts and bruises.

A double dwelling, occupied by Michael Herman and Conrad Schenck, at Mt. Carmel, was burned to the ground. The inmates were asleep when the flames were discovered and barely succeeded in making their escape in their night clothes. The loss of $2,000 is covered by insurance.

Levi Haverstick, a prominent resident of Rapho Township, died from blood poisoning, received in a peculiar way. Some time ago Mr. Haverstick struck his hand against a thorn, which produced a slight wound. The same day he stood in cold spring water while cleaning the spring house, and was made ill.

There were chartered at Harrisburg the Delta Electric Power Company, of York county, capital stock $30,000; the United Traction Company, of Pittsburg, capital stock $15,000; the American Clay Manufacturing Company, of Pittsburg; the West Millville Telephone Company, of New Bethlehem, Clarion county, capital stock $3,000.

Samuel Neumeyer, of Easton, a New Jersey Central Railroad clerk at Jersey City, died aged 60 years, of blood poisoning. He cut a corn on one of his toes and cut it too close. Gangrene set in and the toe was amputated. Blood poisoning followed. Mr. Neumeyer was very well known to railroad men along the Central Railroad.

Colonel John A. Danks, chaplain-in-chief of the Union Veteran League, died at his home in Clearfield of heart disease. Colonel Danks entered the army in 1861 as captain of the Sixty-third Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel Hays. He was promoted to be lieutenant colonel and then colonel. During the war he held religious services not only in his own regiment, but others, and was noted as the fighting chaplain. He has been chaplain-in-chief of the Union Veteran League for the past nine years.

One of the greatest curiosities known in this part of the State was recently discovered at Flemington. It is a falling spring, where a beautiful stream of clear, cool water falls from the roof of a small cave instead of welling up from beneath, as do nearly all other springs. The water is of an excellent quality.

John Babb and Charles Brown, of West Chester, were seriously injured by the unexpected falling of the walls of an old stone barn in East Bradford. The men were using a battering ram at the time of the accident, and their escape from instant death was marvelous. The buildings upon the premises are being razed preparatory to the erection of a fine mansion for Mrs. Freeman, of Philadelphia.

Jennie, the 18 months old daughter of Lawrence Farnan, of Chester, was put on a bed which was pushed near a window in the second story. Jennie rolled out to the pavement. The little girl got up laughing and perfectly unhurt.

The 3-year-old son of Antonio Denbina fell from the second story window of his home in Mt. Carmel and fractured one of his legs, and William Butsck had his skull fractured by falling from the second story window of his home at the same hour. Both victims also sustained internal injuries that are likely to prove fatal.

Spencer Comb, of Brookfield, was arrested for seriously injuring a street car motorman with a stone at Sharon, and when the officer tried to lock him up he escaped. The officer pursued him, but fell and was seriously hurt. Comb then jumped from a thirty-foot trestle and rolled down a sixty-foot cinder embankment into the river. He then swam across to the other side and disappeared into the woods. A reward is out for his capture.

Melchoir Kreiser, one of the best known residents of the northern section of Lebanon County, was found dead in the woods several hundred yards from his residence in Union Township. Nearby was a tree almost cut through at which he had been working when death came. Apoplexy was the cause of death. Mr. Kreiser was 78 years old.

John Berta was killed and Charles Gruber sustained injuries that will prove fatal by a fall of coal at the Enterprise Mint, Shamokin. Berta is survived by a wife and four children.

ROBERT GARRETT DEAD.

He Quietly Passes Away at His Summer Cottage in Deer Park.

Robert Garrett, former President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, died at his cottage in Deer Park, Md., soon after 3 o'clock Thursday morning. Although Mr. Garrett has been a hopeless mental invalid for many years, it was not thought that his physical infirmities were such as to cause any immediate uneasiness upon the part of his friends. About two weeks ago, however, he began to fail and it was thought best to remove from Uplands, his country home, near Baltimore, to Deer Park, in the hope that the change of air and scenery would benefit him. The improvement was not as great as his physicians hoped for, and within the past week the patient has suffered much from mental depression and melancholia.

On Monday his physical condition showed a marked change for the worse. His devoted wife was with him when the end came, which was peaceful and apparently painless. The immediate cause of death was chronic meningo-cerebritis, with which he has suffered for many years.

MR. GARRETT'S BUSINESS CAREER.

Robert Garrett was the oldest son of the late John W. Garrett, founder of the present Baltimore and Ohio Railway system. He was born in Baltimore, April 9, 1847, and received a collegiate education at Princeton. On leaving college Mr. Garrett entered his father's banking house, which he left in 1871 to succeed the late Gen. Robert E. Lee, as President of the Valley Railway of Virginia. In 1879 he was made Third Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio, and upon the death of his father, which occurred in 1884, he became President of the system.

His first step of importance after assuming control of the great system was to endeavor to secure control of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, in which he was thwarted by the Pennsylvania Company, when apparently upon the eve of success. Then followed the building of a parallel line to Philadelphia in the face of legal and physical obstacles which seemed insurmountable. Soon after this he sold the Baltimore and Ohio telegraph system to the Western Union Company.

It was while the negotiations and others of like magnitude were in progress that Mr. Garrett was closeted in conference with the late William H. Vanderbilt in the latter's mansion in New York, when the latter fell dead almost in Mr Garrett's arms. This shock, together with the great nervous strain under which he had been for so long a time, completely unhinged Mr. Garrett's mind, and it became necessary to place him in some private retreat.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES.

Henry Kettering, a machinist, of Canton, Ohio, was killed by a boiler explosion in his shop.

A motor car collided with an oil wagon in Detroit, Michigan, and the following car set fire to the oil. Five persons were injured.

One and a half inches of rain fell in Denver, .7 of an inch falling in ten minutes. Street car traffic was entirely suspended for an hour.

A locomotive went through the Vandalia Railroad bridge over Walnut Fork, near Crawfordsville, Indiana. Of the five men who were on the engine three were killed and the other two injured.

It is estimated that the amount of damage done by the recent flood in the valleys of the Monongahela, Cheat and Youghiogheny rivers will reach $200,000. The flood is abating.

Escaping sewer gas at the West Michigan Children's Home, in St. Joseph, caused the death of two children. Another child, two of the nurses and the matron, Mrs. Clark, are in a precarious condition from the same cause.

Levi Sancomb, aged 16, and Nellie Buzby, aged 16, of Chautauqua, New York, were struck and killed by a train on the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad. They were driving and the accident occurred at a grade crossing.

A second cloudburst and flood occurred at Morrison, Colorado, and was attended by further loss of life. Twenty-six dead bodies were recovered. The number drowned at Golden by the cloudburst of the previous day was three.

The barkentine Java, landed at St. Johns, Newfoundland, sixteen men belonging to the schooner Genesta, which she ran down and sank on the Grand Banks on Friday morning. One man was killed and five of the rescued were badly injured.

While workmen were clearing away the debris in the recently burned Diamond Match Company building in Chicago, the supports of the first floor gave way, burying a half dozen men under heavy timbers. Four of them were probably fatally injured.

Reports from Indiana towns indicate that the loss of property resulting from the recent storm is very heavy. Hillsboro, a small town, was entirely destroyed by fire, and a loss of $20,000 was occasioned. Many houses and barns were struck by lightning and burned, and floods were general. Several persons were injured by lightning.

OKLAHOMA MAIL STAGE HELD UP

Bill Doolin and His Gang Begin Their Operations Again.

In a lonely gulch several miles west of the village of Lacey, in the northern part of Oklahoma, the regular mail stage was held up by a band of outlaws, who rifled the express and mail sacks, taking all the registered letters and all the valuables carried by the two passengers in the coach.

There is little doubt that the robbery was the work of the reorganized gang of "Bill" Doolin, the condemned murderer and outlaw, who escaped from the jail at Guthrie several weeks ago with a dozen desperate cut-throat and robbers. A big force of United States marshals has been in pursuit of the outlaws ever since their escape.

A large body of Mussulmans, supported by Turkish troops, engaged in pillaging the Asomati district, Island of Crete, has been attacked by a force of 81,500 insurgents. The latter drove the Mussulmans and the Turk-troops out of the district and inflicted serious loss upon them.

TANDEM LOVE.

When Lydia on tandem rides, then I
Find sunshine brightening all my sky.
E'en birds grow mute as fast I fly,
With Lydia on the wheel.

As gayly as the miles I fag,
All the swift moments play at tag,
And never do my spirits flag,
With Lydia on the wheel.

I care not what ill luck may bring
In Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring;
All of life's troubles off we fling,
With Lydia on the wheel!

And now that we are pledged to go
On Hymen's tandem, weal or woe,
More happy moments shall I know,
With Lydia on the wheel!

—HANS YORKEL.

A DOG NAMED DIMPLE.

If ever there was a case in which the intentions of nature were quite set at naught, it was when my cousin Eugenia began to bring herself up after her own pattern without the slightest regard to the cutting of the cloth. Nature had meant her for a kitten-girl, or a dove-girl, anything that was made up of curves or softness, while she preferred to be a composition of angles.

Therefore, in place of dancing, flirting and enjoying life after the manner of a girl with big blue, confiding eyes, whose dimples and freckles seemed made for kissing, she propped up a book to read as she swallowed her hasty meals, apart from the family if possible, studied from morning till night, frightened the men by her erudition, despised pets, played tennis simply for exercise, rode a bicycle so as to get quickly from one place to another, and made all girlkind feel themselves mere puppets and dolls.

But now had the mighty fallen. Eugenia had purchased a dog and given it the name of—Dimple. No wonder that, not daring to jeer, we were silent.

However, when the dog arrived, we were obliged to admit that he justified his name. Of all the dear roly-poly little dog-babies that ever I saw, Dimple was the most fascinating, and the very first wag of his tail excused Eugenia's backsliding. Not that she realized her lapse from the intellectual; she held and petted and caressed the small object as if it had been her daily occupation ever since the day of her leaving school—that time at which girls are apt to develop their weaknesses—and was sublimely unconscious of our smiles and jibes. Eugenia, flushed and intent, her pretty, yellow hair twisting itself into thousands of tiny rings, her brows knitted, one hand smoothing the fur of the four-footed baby, the other busily engaged in writing out her paper on mediteval political economy, was a sight for the gods.

"When Dimple grows up," aunty had foolishly said one day, apropos of nothing, and Eugenia had turned upon her with lofty scorn and informed her that the engaging morsel, at that moment busy in the demolition of one of my newest and longest evening gloves, "would never grow any more," the man from whom she bought him having assured her that he had quite completed that part of his education. Which doubting, we were nevertheless silent.

Two or three days after this mistake of aunty's, Dan came out to dinner and deeply annoyed Eugenia by picking up the soft mass of fur by his neck and remarking:

"When this fellow gets over being a puppy, he'll be quite a dog, Eugenia."

"He is not a puppy, Dan, he is full grown," our cousin responded icily, and then added with some asperity, "I have no sort of tolerance for puppies—of any kind."

My brother threw back his handsome head and laughed low but heartily.

"May I inquire the age of your full-grown dog, my cousin?"

"He was six months old when I bought him, two months ago."

"Eight months old! you dear little goose, if he is one-half that, I shall be astonished. He was probably just weaned when you got him, and these mastiffs"—

"He isn't a mastiff."

"Indeed, and what is he?"

"A Sicilian poodle."

"O-o-oh!"

The peal of laughter which greeted this dignified response was quite too much for Eugenia. She picked up her dog and departed, red with indignation, leaving Dan, the only person in the world who ever dared to tease her, to apologize to aunty, to be by her forgiven, and I fear, encouraged to repeat his offence.

From that time, we noticed that Eugenia was more or less uneasy. Once I caught her holding aunty's yard measure suspiciously near Dimple, but she dropped it at once upon my approach. After a few weeks there was no use disguising the fact; that full-grown dog was rapidly increasing in size, indeed he seemed to enlarge during his slumbers, and wake up a full size bigger than when he went to sleep.

It began with his legs, which so extended themselves that, had you seen him in a collection of freaks, you would have suspected him of being on stilts; then the little round body, so absurdly mounted on its thin supports, began to swell out.

Eugenia grew very grave. She would sit for hours over her books, glancing furtively from time to time at Dimple, dozing by her side—for he had grown much too large for her lap—as if they had never been introduced. One day she forgot to go to her lecture at the proper hour, so busy was she trying to induce Dimple to crowd himself into a sumptuous basket which had been purchased for his babyhood. So careworn did she become, indeed that we never alluded to the dog's growth; he was fed—and how he did eat!—he was watered, to the extent of several gallons a day, he was housed at night—in a kennel, alas! for he scorned the larger basket that had been quietly provided—but no one ever spoke of his size.

As the months rolled on, the singular inaptness of Dimple's name became positively embarrassing, for though aunty and I could have laughed over it, and made it a perfect godsend in the way of a spur to languishing conversation, Eugenia, feeling that she had been duped, regarded it as so keen a mortification that we avoided the subject with terror.

"What has become of your pretty little puppy, Miss Eugenia?" asked one unwary swain, and, as if in answer, the door was pushed open and in stalked a great, lean, long-legged, big-bodied, solemn dog, wagging his tail slowly. He walked up to Eugenia, laid his head on her knee, then turned and winked at the questioner. Oh, yes, he did, he winked deliberately, then raised one huge paw and put it down on Eugenia's shoulder with an air of patronizing proprietorship that was positively maddening. It was too much for my cousin; she fled precipitately, but not in time to avoid the astonishing exclamation:

"You don't mean to say that—monster—is Dimple!"

That moment settled Eugenia's fate. The masculine nature had asserted itself, and Dimple—that absurd name!—had practically said, mildly, but firmly, "Come, Eugenia, I have had enough of this nonsense. You bought me, you took, me, 'for better, for worse'; if you meant to have a plaything and have found a master, so much the better—or worse—for you. One thing you may understand, I do not mean to be ignored any longer." And he wasn't; from that public claiming of her intention dated her subjugation.

Eugenia would shut herself up in her room to study. Dimple would come to the door and knock with his tail; Eugenia would take no notice of him. Then Dimple would scratch, not a gentle, pleading little scratch, but a deep, determined gouging of aunty's pretty woodwork. Then Dimple would howl, such a howl—long and loud and oft repeated, and Eugenia would fly to let him in, a tragic expression in her pretty, despairing face.

After a week of these proceedings, on one of the daily walks, on which her keeper conducted her, she bought a whip, which she smuggled home, hid among her laces and produced next morning when her door was being torn to pieces. From my room I saw her plunge desperately out, seize the dog's collar and lift the whip, but it never descended. Dimple lifted his head caught the weapon in his powerful jaws, closed them upon it, dropped the pieces to the ground, smiled indulgently up into Eugenia's face, took her dress in his teeth, and led her down stairs to make ready for a walk—which they took.

When Dan came home from Europe, aunty and I met him at the steamer, and on the way home we told him the story of Eugenia's fall. How she had been obliged to give up her college work—to the great improvement of her health and temper—how she had grown brown and rosy from long, aimless walks with her guide, philosopher and friend. How we had sold him, sent him off to board, given him away, and how, after each banishment, he returned so promptly and unfailingly that Eugenia had accepted the inevitable and begged us not to interfere again between them. Dan laughed till there were tears in his eyes, and exclaimed, "Poor little girl!" more than once; but he readily promised that he would not tease Eugenia about her Old Man of the Sea, as he at once dubbed the dog.

Dan and Dimple were friends at once. When the dog first appeared, Eugenia paled and flushed and paled again, glancing rather apprehensively at my brother; but he seemed quite oblivious, spoke cheerily to the big fellow, patted his head, looked deep into the intelligent brown eyes, and man and beast understood each other perfectly. Such good times as we had that summer—aunty, Eugenia, Dimple, Dan and I! In previous years we had been obliged to count my cousin out of everything, for the resting time of summer had for her been full of work; but now she lounged and played and joined in all sports, as she never had before in all her sweet, self-willed young life, was among us, and of us, for the first time.

There had been three days of steady rain, and tired of seclusion, on the afternoon of the third day, I wrapped myself in my mackintosh and went out for a walk, leaving Eugenia, housed with a slight cold, to look after Dan, aunty having gone into town for the day. As I came home, the sun broke through scattering clouds, lighting up the world with rosy glory. The storm was at an end, the fair promise of the morrow was in the soft air, in the twitter of the birds, in the fresh perfume of leaf and flower, in the golden beauty of sunset.

Eugenia and Dan had come out of doors to enjoy the lovliness of earth and sky, and stood with Dimple on the veranda. Suddenly the dog stretched himself to twice his natural length, took my cousin's skirt in his teeth and nodded to her that she was to come with him.

"No, Dimple, no dear," she coaxed, bending over him. "Don't make me come out to-night. I've had a cold, you know. I really ought not to go; you will have to wait, doggie dear." But Doggie Dear did not intend to wait. He shook his head and her dress and growled softly. I walked slowly toward the house and watched the conflict. Dimple ordering, Eugenia pleading for mercy, my brother smiling at the two beneath his mustache. At last Dan spoke.

"Dimple!" the dog raised his eyes but kept the skirt between his teeth. "Let that go, do you hear me, sir?" Then as Eugenia put her hand out quickly: "No, I am not going to hurt him; he will understand in a moment; he has plenty of sense. Your mistress is not going with you, Dimple, she is not going now or at any other time, with you or any one else, unless I give her permision. She is going to be my slave now, old dog, you've had your day."

Eugenia had lifted an astonished, startled glance to his face as he spoke, but dropped her head low over the dog as he went on without break or pause:

"She loves you very much, Dimple, we all do; you have trained her well, and we are very much obliged to you, but you needn't worry yourself about her any more—I'll take the engagement. You don't believe me, sir? See here," and right there, in the face of me and all the world—if it had been there to see—nursie always said he was "a bold one" when we were children—Dan drew my cousin to him, lifted and kissed her sweet, blushing face.

There was a long pause. Then Dimple loosen the skirt, rose to his feet, and with a reproachful glance at Eugenia and a submissive wag of his tail toward Dan, walked slowly away, while Dan led Eugenia into the house.

"Oh, dear," she murmured, her bright face lovely with blushes, "from one slavery to another! Am I never to be free again?"

"Never," calmly answered my brother.—New York Tribune.

BIRD-CATCHING FISH.

Voracious Shark and Hike that Feed on Unwary Flyers.

It is a common saying that birds go a-fishing, but it is not generally known that very often the case is reversed and the birds supposed to be the enemies of the fishes are caught in the toils.

Several years ago, when fishing off the Maine coast, the writer observed what the fishermen call the running of the dogfish. One day the fishing for cod, hake and haddock was excellent; the following morning it had stopped as suddenly as though a command to all the fishing tribe had been issued by Neptune.

The explanation was that an army of small sharks, swimming in from the unknown depths of the sea, had driven away all the edible fish. This horde was so starved and ravenous that they were a menace to life. If anything was thrown into the water they rushed to the spot, bit at the oars and sails that dragged overboard and devoured everything edible that appeared. The gulls and other birds which were in the habit of alighting on the water now became victims. Several were seen to suddenly disappear, jerked down from below, to be torn to pieces by these hounds of the sea. In some instances the birds would escape with the loss of a leg, doubtless numbers were caught by the voracious fish.

The most voracious bird catcher is the pike or pickerel—a sly fellow who lurks beneath overhanging limbs or rocks and watches for some duckling or birdling that strays from the brood. The pike attains a large size, and has been known to attack large sized birds, even loons, though whether it could successfully carry away so large a bird is doubtful.

A naturalist was once watching a pool that was surrounded by willows whose graceful foliage fell over the water, casting deep shadows. Dragon flies and other insects were darting about on the surface and coursing back and forth, and following them, in turn, were a number of swallows, which now and then touched the water as they darted at some insect. Suddenly, without warning, from the dark pool the hidden observer saw a huge pike leap at one of the birds, the latter barely escaping by a quick movement, while the fish fell heavily into the water. Again it tried to catch one of the swallows, then gave up the attempt.

Another observer was fishing in a small lake when he noticed not far away three young sand martins, sitting on a limb just over the water, the mother fluttering about them, endeavoring to induce them to fly. All at once an enormous pike dashed out of the water and seized one of the birdlings from the limb, the poor mother darting about in the greatest alarm. Soon came another leap, and in less than half an hour this voracious fish had carried off the three young birds.

Feathers Changing Color.

Witmer Stone refuses to accept the idea of Gatke that feathers can actually change their color without molting, unless they are bleached or worn off. He also concludes that the annual molting at the end of the breeding season is a physiological necessity and is common to all birds; whereas the spring moult and striking changes of plumage effected by abrasion are not physiological necessities, but depend in extent upon the height of development of coloration in the adult plumage, and do not necessarily bear any relation to the systematic position of the species.

Home Weaving.

The good old fashion of home weaving threatens to become a fad since the Princess of Wales and her daughters have turned their attention that way. Woollen home spun, cotton and silk are not only more durable, but more satisfactory from an aesthetic point of view, when hand woven.

BURNING HOMES.

Gen. Weyler's Merciless Campaign of Fire.

MANY PEOPLE HOMELESS.

Horrible Agonies Suffered by the Victims—Five Thousand Houses Destroyed Last Week—Fifty Thousand Persons Have Left Cuba.

The situation in Cuba is growing worse. According to advices received in Key West, Fla., the insurgents are daily destroying trains by dynamite and burning sugar estates, while Spaniards continue to burn the homes of Cuban peasants.

According to official reports the Spaniards burned nearly 5000 homes last week. In many cases these homes were occupied only by women, the men being in the insurgent army. Where women were found alone they were insulted by the soldiers.

This campaign of the torch which Weyler has inaugurated is forcing the country people into the cities, where they are dying by scores of hunger and disease. Many of the refugees die by exhaustion before they reach the cities.

The Fernandez family, consisting of father, mother and six little children, were driven from their home by Spaniards last week, and the house was burned. The family started for Matanzas on foot. They were five days on the way, and for three days were without food. Four of the children died of hunger and exhaustion, and the parents carried the little corpses in their arms. On the fifth day, when about six miles from Matanzas, the father, mother and other two children succumbed and dropped by the roadside.

There they were found a few hours later all dead save the father, who lived only long enough to tell the story. At the parched breast of the mother was a babe only a few weeks old.

Many similar stories reach Havana, but the above is sufficient to show what horrors result from Weyler's policy of burning the homes of the Cubans. Driven to the cities, the men are compelled to enter the Spanish army, while the women become the sport of the troops.

Weakened by lack of food, these refugees become easy victims of yellow fever in the hospitals of Matanzas, Havana and Santiago. It is estimated that there are 11,000 yellow fever and small pox patients, of these about 7000 are Spanish soldiers.

The exodus from the island continues, every steamer being crowded. Official reports show that nearly 50,000 persons have left Cuba since Weyler arrived. But these figures do not cover the exodus, for hundreds, too poor to pay passage, have taken refuge on the little keys adjoining Cuba where they are subsisting on fruit and fish.

Jose Gato, a Cuban boy, only 11 years old, has been condemned to death at Puerto Principe, for killing a Spanish officer who insulted the boy's sister. The Spaniard forced his way into the girl's room and seized her. The girl's screams brought her little brother. The boy had a gun, and when he saw his sister's peril, he placed the weapon against the officer's head and blew out his brains. The girl, to save her brother, claimed at the trial that she herself shot the officer, but her plea did not avail.

KILLED AT A DANCE.

Six Men Shot Dead and Eight Wounded at a Florida Festival.

A terrible battle between white and colored men occured at Haggard's turpentine still, which is located about fifteen miles northeast of Jasper, in Florida, it is stated that six men were killed outright and that eight were wounded, some of whom will die. Three of the men killed are white and three are colored. All of the wounded are colored men.

Those reported killed are: Henry Jackson, Albert Sullivan, Howard Johnson, all white; Jim Solomon, Amos Campbell, Ike Mitchell, colored. The names of the wounded have not been learned, but it is said two of them are women.

There are many colored men employed at Haggard's still, and nearly every Saturday night they engage in what they call a "festival," at which many watermelons and much whisky are consumed and dancing is kept up for hours. The usual "festival" was in progress, when about a dozen white men appeared and began to take part in the proceedings.

The whites were drinking and soon made themselves obnoxious to the colored men. The white men interfered with the dancing, tried to take the partners of the colored men away from them and then began to trip the dancers. This was kept up for some time, the colored men continually warning the whites to desist. Ike Solomon was especially threatening in his warnings, and he told the whites that when they tripped him there would be trouble.

The next time that Solomon and his partner came by in the dance they were tripped. Solomon rose from the floor, pistol in hand, and immediately opened fire, shooting Henry Jackson through the heart. The white men drew their weapons, and then the firing became general. The lights were quickly shot out, but the men continued to fire in the dark. The white men were better armed than the colored men, and when the latter had exhausted their weapons they fled. Lights were then struck, and it was found that the three white men and three colored were dead and that eight colored men were wounded.

The Turkish government has made formal complaint to Greece about the shipment of arms to Crete and the appearance of armed bands in Macedonia. It is said the powers will send a collective note to Greece on these subjects.

LEVERING IS NOTIFIED.

The Prohibitionist View of the Issues of the Coming Campaign.

Joshua Levering, of Baltimore, was officially notified of his nomination for the Presidency of the United States by the Prohibition Party. Prior to the notification, the Maryland Prohibitionists held their State Convention, and nominated electors in the various Maryland districts. They also paraded the streets of the city with banners and music, the line of march terminating at the Lyceum Theater, where the notification meeting was held.

The theater was prettily decorated with national flags, the State colors and banners illustrative of the principles of the Prohibitionists. The body of the house was well filled, and on the stage were men prominent in all walks of life.

The meeting was called to order by Hon. William Daniel, of Baltimore, after which Rev. Dr. J. E. Smith, also of Baltimore offered prayer. Summerfield Baldwin, the permanent chairman, then assumed the gavel, and introduced W. O. Stewart, who as chairman on the committee of notification, delivered the address informing Mr. Levering of his nomination.

Mr. Levering read from manuscript his letter of acceptance, which in part is as follows:

The products of the soil—the mainstay of the nation's prosperity and wealth—are so low in value in many instances as not to pay the cost of production, leaving nothing for the labor of the toiler or for the capital invested. Many persons hold the opinion that the cause of this trouble is over-production. But can such an explanation be true? Is not the thought an impious one? Can any one who believes in a beneficient Creator believe that He bestows bountiful harvests to be a curse rather than a blessing to mankind? No. No. Perish the thought. The reason of all the prevalent trouble in our fair land today is not overproduction, but under consumption. That being so, where is there a cause which prevents the consumption of the necessaries, to say nothing of the luxuries of life, comparable to the liquor traffic?

We are told by the advocates of one of the political parties that a high tariff is the panacea of all our ills, and yet the average annual receipts from the customs for the three years ending June 30, 1894, when the McKinley tariff bill was in operation, were $171,000,000, less than $2.50 per capita of our population. Others tell us that the free and unlimited coinage of silver will be the cure-all of the evils afflicting our people. It is strange such an idea should be entertained when the fact is recalled that the total output of silver in this country for last year was only $60,000,000, a sum much less than the annual product of the familiar barn yard fowl. How utterly insignificant are either of these figures compared to the $1,200,000 which it is reliably estimated is the direct yearly tribute the people of this country pay to the support of the liquor traffic. A stupendous sum and so large as to be difficult of realization. It is nearly twice as large as the aggregated capital of all our national banks, or, to state it more plainly, it is equal to about 75 per cent. of the entire money, gold, silver, and paper currency of the United States.

Addresses were also delivered by T. A. Stevens, of Pennsylvania; R. J. White, of New Jersey; Judge H. B. Moulton, of Washington, and Samuel Dickie, of Michigan, chairman of the Prohibition National Committee.

NEUTRALITY TOWARD CUBA.

President Cleveland Issues Another Proclamation of Warning.

The President has issued a proclamation bearing date of July 27, again commanding citizens to observe neutrality toward Cuba. The proclamation refers to the original proclamation of June 12, 1895, demanding an observance of the neutrality laws in respect of the Cuban insurrection, and gives notice that all violations will be vigorously prosecuted.

The proclamation in full is as follows:

By the President of the United States of America, a proclamation.

Whereas, by a proclamation dated the 12th day of June, A. D. 1895, attention was called to the serious civil disturbances accompanied by armed resistance to the established government of Spain then prevailing in the Island of Cuba, and citizens of the United States and all other persons were admonished to abstain from taking part in such disturbances in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States; and,

Whereas, said civil disturbances and armed resistance to the authority of Spain, a power with which the United States are on terms of peace and amity, continue to prevail in said Island of Cuba; and,

Whereas, since the date of said proclamation said neutrality laws of the United States have been the subject of authoritative exposition by the judicial tribunal of last resort, and it has thus been declared that any combination of persons organized in the United States for the purpose of proceeding to and making war upon a foreign country, with which the United States are at peace, and provided with arms to be used for such purpose constitutes a "military expedition or enterprise" within the meaning of said neutrality laws, and that we do hereby solemnly warn all citizens of the United States and all others within their jurisdiction against violations of the said laws interpreted as hereinbefore explained, and give notice that all such violations will be vigorously prosecuted. And I do hereby invoke the co-operation of all good citizens in the enforcement of said laws, and in the detection and apprehension of any offenders against the same, and do hereby enjoin upon all the executive officers of the United States the utmost diligence in preventing, prosecuting, and punishing any infractions thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this twenty-seventh day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six, and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and twenty-first.

(Seal) GROVER CLEVELAND

By the President:

RICHARD OLNEY,
Secretary of State.

CABLE SPARKS.

The greater part of the Montreal Exhibition buildings was destroyed by fire. The loss will be about $150,000.

The Russian loan of 1,000,000,000 francs, ($200,000,000,) issued by the Rothschilds, has been covered twenty-five times over in Paris.

The business portion of Ilfracombe, the well-known bathing place on the north coast of Devonshire, Eng., was burned, involving a loss of $500,000.

Advices received from Majunga, Madagascar, report that a caravan of two Frenchmen and three Englishmen has been massacred by the Fahavalos near Ambolipiana.

Dr. Grenfel writes from Labrador to St. John's N. F., that hundreds of people are perishing of starvation and are appealing for food and clothing to relieve their distress.

A revolt on the Isle of Pines, a penal settlement off the Coast of Cuba, was discovered in time to prevent the murder of the governor and the seizure of the guardship by the convicts.

The party of Philadelphia manufacturers who went to South America seeking enlarged markets for their wares has arrived in Rio de Janeiro.

The Westminster Gazette says that during the debate on the home-office vote on Friday next Home Secretary Ridley will probably announce a mitigation of the Irish political prisoners.

The catch of 28 Canadian vessels engaged in catching seals in Japanese waters for the season just over was 18,000, while the catch of American and other vessels in those waters swelled the total to 25,524.

The House of Commons has adopted the motion to appoint a select committee to inquire into the administration of the British Chartered South Africa Company and the origin and circumstances of the raid of Dr. Jameson into the Transvaal.

MANIAC'S AWFUL DEED.

Cuts Father's and Mother's and His Own Throat.

Frank Pierson, in a fit of insanity, cut the throats of his aged father and mother and then stabbed his own neck, at their home in Iowa Falls, Ia. Before beginning his work, the maniac had started a fire in a trunk filled with combustibles in his room upstairs, with the evident intention of cremating the bodies of his intended victims.

The weapon was a razor with which he first stabbed his father, but only succeeded in inflicting a slight flesh wound. He then caught his mother with his left hand and drew the razor across her neck, cutting a deep gash.

The lunatic then cut his own throat from ear to ear, partially severing the windpipe, but strange to say, is still living, though the surgeon considers his recovery doubtful. The mother is in a precarious condition through loss of blood and nervous prostration, but hopes are entertained of her recovery.

MARKETS.

BALTIMORE.

GRAIN ETC.			
FLOUR—Balto. Best Pat.		@	4 15
High Grade Extra			3 75
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	59¾		62¾
CORN—No. 2 White	32		32½
Oats—Southern & Penn	23		23½
RYE—No. 2	34½		35
HAY—Choice Timothy	16 00		16 50
Good to Prime	15 00		15 50
STRAW—Rye in car lds	14 00		15 00
Wheat Blocks	7 00		8 00
Oat Blocks	8 50		9 00
CANNED GOODS.			
TOMATOES—Stnd. No. 3		@	65
No. 2			50
PEAS—Standards	90		1 25
Seconds			85
CORN—Dry Pack			70
Moist			50
HIDES.			
CITY STEERS	7	@	7½
City Cows	6		6½
Southern No. 2	4½		5
POTATOES AND VEGETABLES.			
POTATOES—Burbanks	1 25	@	1 50
ONIONS	1 00		1 15
PROVISIONS.			
HOGS PRODUCTS—shls.	6@		6½
Clear ribsides	6		6¾
Hams	10½		12
Mess Pork, per bar			9 50
LARD—Crude			4
Best refined			5½
BUTTER.			
BUTTER—Fine Crmy	16	@	17
Under Fine	15		16
Creamery Rolls	16		17
CHEESE.			
CHEESE—N. Y. Fancy	7½	@	8
N. Y. Flats	8¾		8½
Skim Cheese	3		5
EGGS.			
EGGS—State	10	@	10½
North Carolina	9		9½
LIVE POULTRY.			
CHICKENS—Hens	9	@	9½
Ducks, per lb	10		11
TOBACCO.			
TOBACCO—Md. Infer's	1 50	@	2 50
Sound common	3 00		4 00
Middling	6 00		7 00
Fancy	10 00		12 00
LIVE STOCK.			
BEEF—Best Beeves	4 30	@	4 50
SHEEP	2 00		3 50
Hogs	3 70		3 80
FURS AND SKINS.			
MUSKRAT	10	@	11
Raccoon	40		45
Red Fox	—		1 00
Skunk Black	—		80
Opossum	22		23
Mink	—		80
Otter	—		4 00

NEW YORK

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 20
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	64		65
RYE—Western	38		39
CORN—No. 2	32		33½
OATS—No. 3	21¾		21½
BUTTER—State	10		15
EGGS—State	13		14
CHEESE—State	5½		6¾

PHILADELPHIA.

FLOUR—Southern	3 60	@	4 00
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	61¾		61¾
CORN—No. 3	31½		31¾
OATS—No. 2	23½		24½
BUTTER—State	15¾		16
EGGS—Penna. ft	11		12

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. Aug. 6.

THE NEW RACKET

No. 9-11 Crider's Exchange, Bellefonte.

Taken as a whole, is easily the best as well as the largest store in Bellefonte and is particularly strong in the following departments:

DRESS GOODS representing the Botany Mills, we are at all times ready to show you goods fresh from the looms, that for quality, price style, speak for themselves. We also carry a complete line of "Gold Medal" specialties in Black only. They rank among the best of the world's products in Black Dress Fabrics.

Our Dress Lining and Trimming Department.

Is up to date, and great care is taken to sell only such material as will give proper style and results, as required in modern dressmaking.

Notions and Novelties.

Immense Variety, Latest Ideas, Standard Goods, Lowest Prices.

G. R. SPIGELMYER,
SHEM SPIGELMYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

NO PROFITS

And quick sales, our motto the past two weeks. We are glad to get cost, and less on Summer stuffs, and if you knew how quickly they are moving, you would not wait a day longer.

THOSE FINE IRISH DIMITIES

you were delighted with at 25c, now you can get them at 17c.

Give us a call this week and secure some.

W. T. MEYER, Bellefonte.

Bush Arcade.
Two doors from postoffice.

REDUCED RATES.

To Granger's Picnic at Williams' Grove via P. R. R.

For the accommodation of persons desiring to attend this interesting picnic and exhibition the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets on August 22, 24, 25, 26, 27, and 28, good to return until August 31, inclusive, at rate of one fare for the round trip, from principal stations between East Liberty and Bryn Mawr, on the Northern Central Railway north of and including Lutherville, and on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

For information in regard to train service and specific rates application should be made to ticket agents.

Ice Water is a Snare.

Ice water kills more persons than strychnine does. It should be taken in great moderation and slowly sipped a mouthful at a time—never gulped. It should be absolutely avoided at meals. Taken into the mouth directly after hot food it cracks the enamel of the teeth, and entering the stomach it chills the natural fluids, so that they are unfitted for the work of digestion, thus laying the foundation for a thousand evils. The use of moderately cool water not only averts these, but slakes the thirst much better than the ice cold fluid.

Peddler and Merchant.

The next time a traveling peddler calls at your door and tries to sell goods, ask him if he will take your butter, eggs, and other farm produce; ask him if when your neighborhood gets ready to build a road or bridge over a slough, he will willingly donate a few dollars to help it along. Tell him that there is a poor widow down along the road who would be very thankful if he would donate a few provisions; ask him if he would contribute to an enterprise just starting. If he agrees to do this, then patronize him. Your merchants do this and more.

Made a Street Survey.

Surveyor Wetzel was in our town beginning of the week making a survey of the condemned pike thro town, upon which the council will order some work to be done, the boro now, for the first time, obtaining a right to the street.

What causes bad dreams is a question that has never been satisfactorily answered; but, in nine cases out of ten, frightful dreams are the result of imperfect digestion, which a few doses of Ayer's Sarsaparilla will effectually remedy. Don't delay—try it today.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

LEG AMPUTATED.

Rev. S. H. Deitzell, of Pleasant Unity, Formerly of this Valley, Has a Serious Operation Performed.

Rev. Samuel H. Deitzell, the young Reformed minister residing at Pleasant Unity, was compelled to have his leg amputated because of a serious trouble occasioned by a slight bruise.

It appears that last winter some time Rev. Deitzell on opening the small door of a sink, struck it on the inside of his knee, causing nothing more than a slight bruise of a passing nature. Rev. Deitzell experienced no further trouble in the limb until about five months ago when he, as was pronounced by the doctors, was attacked in the limb by inflamatory rheumatism. He received the attention of the physicians for about four months for rheumatism, but there was no improvement and the case continually became more serious.

Several weeks ago Rev. Deitzell and his family came to this valley on a visit to his father-in-law, Mr. Alfred Durst, near Potters Mills. While here his limb caused him much anxiety and trouble, until he was finally advised to go to a hospital.

He was taken to the Orthopoedic hospital, in Philadelphia, where his case was thoroughly investigated. The physicians scraped the bone in their investigation and discovered it to be merely a hollow shell. After further diagnosis it was determined that cancer of the bone was evident together with sarcoma, a variety of fleshy tumor.

Rev. Deitzell was informed that he could not live longer than ten weeks at the most with such a horrible condition of affairs. With this information he had his limb amputated, and is now improving speedily.

Death of Mrs. Wm. Noll, of Pleasant Gap.

Catherine Louisa Noll, nee Tate, wife of merchant William Noll, died on last Sabbath morning, at 11.30, at her home, surrounded by her family. The announcement of her death cast a gloom over that entire neighborhood.

The lady's illness was of only a week's duration. She, in company with friends, had gone in a carriage to the Lewistown encampment and enjoyed the sights. On the homeward trip rain and storm had set in and Mrs. Noll took cold which resulted in pneumonia of the left lung which affected her heart and resulted in death.

She was a member of the Methodist church and true to its teachings. Her age was 33 years.

The deceased was held in high esteem in the large circle of her acquaintance; her life was that of a christian, and kindness toward all and devotion to her family were among her shining traits.

The funeral, on Tuesday, was one of the largest known in that section. There were 115 conveyances in line.

A husband and five children are left to mourn the departure of a dutiful wife and kind and loving mother.

Three daughters, aged 12, 4 and 2 years, and two sons aged 10 and 7 are bereft of their mother.

A Mean Act.

Some malicious person or persons entered the barn of Wm. Grove, of Buffalo Run, in Benner township, and cut to pieces eight sets of double harness, as well as all his fly nets and horse furnishings. Then they went to his carriage house and completely demolished a new buggy, besides badly damaging other vehicles and farm implements. The damage will exceed $500.

A Large Boiler.

A large boiler was landed at Colyer's new building, at the station, on Tuesday. It will be used for a new enterprise to be started here for the manufacture of implement handles and sawing lumber. We wish the new enterprise success. We understand Poulson's Howard handle machinery will be removed to this place.

Church Notice.

The Harvest Thanksgiving services, Rev. S. H. Eisenberg pastor, will be held as follows: Union church, Aug. 9th, at 10.30 a. m.; Tusseyville, Aug. 16, 10.30 a. m.; Spring Mills, Aug. 23, 10.30 a. m., and Centre Hall, Aug. 30, at 10.00 a. m.

Lutheran S. S. Picnic.

The Centre Hall Lutheran Sabbath School will hold a pic-nic, in a grove, near this place, on Thursday, August 13. An invitation has been extended to the other schools of the town to participate.

Invited to Campmeeting.

Are you going to the only camp meeting in the county, in Eman'l Harter's woods, beginning August 12? Rev. Stover desires us to say all are invited and accommodations ample.

Malicious Act.

Some one of evil training destroyed a street lamp in the southern end of the town; he must have had the same training as those who destroyed street hydrants and fire plugs.

—When you purchase a spring suit you want the latest style and most popular goods. The Philadelphia Branch, Bellefonte, will give you just what you want.

SPOKE AND HANDLE FACTORY.

C. Poulson & Co. Removing their Plant from Howard to Centre Hall.

The spoke and handle factory is now being removed from Howard to Centre Hall, and the machinery is being hauled as fast as possible. The plant was operated at Howard by C. Poulsen & Co., and recognizing the advantages offered by Centre Hall, the firm concluded to locate here. The machinery will be installed in the building of William Colyer's, at the station, and that point presents a perfect hive of industry at present.

Men are at work getting the shops in shape and it is expected that by fall the plant will be in operation. A large fifty horse power engine was hauled over last week, and the boiler was brought Tuesday.

Extensive additions will be made by Mr. Colyer to the building, and it is his purpose to run a planing mill, saw mill, and other departments in connection with the handle and spoke factory of C. Poulson & Co.

A large and fine dwelling of modern architecture will be erected at once on the corner lot adjoining William Runkle's. This will be occupied by Mr. Poulson. Several other dwellings will be erected to give homes to the hands to be employed in the shops. There are no vacant dwellings in the town and families will be compelled to remain away until homes can be provided.

During the coming year thousands of dollars will be expended in that part of the town in improvements, all of which are for the good of the town. It is no exaggeration to say that no town in this part of the state can show a comparative growth and advance as has Centre Hall in the past few years, and the years to come bid fair to eclipse the previous record.

The Mad-dog and Hog Scare.

State Vetenarian Pearson returned to Harrisburg from a trip through the east section of this county last week, to investigate the epidemic of rabies among domestic animals. He learned that the malady was carried into this territory by a mad dog from Laurelton, and there is no danger of a further spread of the malady.

There was no reality about the Potter's Mills mad dog scare, but the malady in Brush valley, two weeks ago, was about as reported in last week's issue of the Reporter.

Trial List

For the first week of August term, commencing Monday, August 24th, 1896:

Lyon & Co., vs. J. C. Hoover.
J. P. Gephart vs. D. J. Musser.
John Cashier vs. R. A. Jackon.
Jacob Houser vs. Wm. Eckley.
Geo. Vaux vs. Lee Henry.
M. Salm vs. Penna. R. R. Co.
Benj. Breon vs. Geo. Sheasley.
Robt. Laws vs. Dennis Nolan, et al.
Centre County Banking Co., vs. Wm. Mills, et al.
A. Williams admr's vs. Terrance McElarney, exr.

Fatally Bitten by a Snake.

While Mrs. Sarah Pennington and sons, Charles and John, were gathering huckleberries near Kane, Charles was attacked by a copperhead and bitten. His mother and brother, who went to his aid, were also bitten by the snake. Being three miles away from home, the victim's bodies were badly swollen before medical aid was received. After suffering untold agony Charles died at an early hour the following morning. Mrs. Pennington and son John are not expected to live.

Can Hello to Spring Mills Now.

The little unpleasantness between the Penn'a rr. company and the Millheim telephone company which led the railroad company to cut the wires where they crossed the track below Rising Springs, has been adjusted and talking with all villages in the lower end of the county can now go ahead whether for business, pleasure or courting.

A Monster.

Mr. Christian Platt, residing on Dr. George Lee's farm near Tusseyville, brought a monstrous potato stalk to this office, which was the wonder of many. The stalk measured a few inches over seven feet and a half and carried thirty good sized potatoes. Can anybody beat this?

Nearing Dedication.

The new Reformed church will likely be dedicated in about two months. The building is completed and the furnishings are now being supplied, and it will take several weeks before the fittings can be placed.

Will Put in Slate.

The school rooms are supplied with painted boards for black boards, and these are about worn out and require constant attention to be kept in condition. The directors will remove the wood and substitute slabs of slate in the rooms.

"Mama, was that a sugar plum you just gave me?" asked little Mabel. "No, dear, it was one of Ayer's Pills." "Please, may I have another?" "Not now, dear; one of those nice pills is all you need at present, because every dose is effective."

FUN FOR THE DOG.

Rabbit vs. Rabies—Fun in Old Brush Valley.

The mad dog scare in Brush valley has its comic side as well the serious. The hogs and cattle came in on the serio side of the scare, while some of the folks got in on the comic and how well it is thus and no worse.

Our later informant tells that Dan Royer's dog, true to his nature, raced a rabbit across the fields and came in line with Reub Smull. Reub wanting to see the race out hurried up a tree, like Zacheus; but it was not that he was skeered and thought the dog was making for him, altho Reub knew mad dogs were then in that part of the kingdom. During the same race, undoubtedly to take it all in, who wasn't slow to get high up on a fence, was one of a posse telephoned for to come with guns and have a "mad dog" as a target. Courageously a shot came from high up the fence into an oats patch. We did not learn from the committee on the grand stand which won the race, Dan Royer's "mad" dog or the cotton tail. And we wish to contradict the report that Reub Smull is still up that identical tree, for affidavits of his neighbors are at our service establishing the fact that Smull was home to supper that evening and surely he wouldn't go back, get up the tree and stay there; he's not that sort of a revolutionary soldier.

Now it is useless for State Veternarian Pierson to come up here again on this business, it is simply a case of rabbit vs. rabies, and he might be raced up a tree by Dan Royer's dog.

But to boil it all down,
Smull is still alive;
Royer's dog is alive;
The rabbit is still alive;
The tree Smull went up, didn't die,
and, the high fence is still there.

A Vegetable Curiosity.

Down at Tom Groves, between the Fort and Spring Mills, there is an interesting growth over a potato mound. Mr. Grove, last fall buried some twenty bushels of potatoes, covering them with ground after the custom of farmers, forming considerable of a mound. There being no demand for potatoes the tubers remained in their grave untouched, but they had life in them all the same, and in due time the past spring manifested themselves by sending hundreds of sprouts thro the top of the mound, which has now become a solid mass of beautfful green, symmetrically covering the entire mound, forming a vegetable curiosity of rare beauty, to which, no doubt, each buried potato furnished its representative stems to show that, tho buried, it was yet alive. Really, the powers and workings of nature are marvelous.

Corner Stone Laying at Milesburg.

The corner-stone of a new $6000 Methodist church was laid at Milesburg on Sunday. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Monroe, presiding elder of the Altoona district. It is just 50 years since the present structure was built. The Milesburg congregation is one of the best in the district, numbering about 175 members, with a Sabbath school of more than 200 membership. The subscriptions taken during the day amounted to $274.

Rev. G. E. King is the pastor.

The Potter Damage Suit.

The case of A. W. Potter, the well-known Selinsgrove lawyer, against the Penn'a R.R. Co., for damages for the injuries which the former received by being struck by a train at Kremer station in January, 1895, was on trial at Middleburg, last week. Hon. S. P. Wolverton, of Sunbury, Jas. Scarlet, of Danville, and F. E. Bower, of Middleburg, represent the plaintiff, and Judge Bucher, of Lewisburg, represents the railroad company. Judge Archibald, of Scranton, presided at the trial.

Bucknell University.

Bucknell University, John Howard Harris, LL. D., President. College with four courses of study leading to degrees; Academy for boys and young men; Ladies' Institute, and School of Music. Thirty acre campus; ten buildings including gymnasium, laboratory and observatory. For catalogue and other information address Wm. C. Gretzinger, Registrar, Lewisburg, Pa. july30-4t

New Cider Press.

A new steam cider press has been erected by And. Korman on the road from Farmers Mills to Rising Springs. The new press is ready for work on apples and will be quite a convenience for farmers in that section.

Expression of Thanks.

Smith & Bro., of Spring Mills, desire, thro the colums of the Reporter, to offer their sincere thanks to the citizens of Pinegrove, who, during the recent illnes of their deceased father, so kindly lent assistance and ministered to his wants.

—Not a piece of old or shelf-worn stock is on the shelves of the Philad. Branch, Bellefonte. Their stock is new, their rooms new, and the prices are new to all competitors. The reputation of the firm in the past is a guarantee of their dealings with all customers at their store.

—Subscribe for the REPORTER, $1.50

SILVERITE OR GOLD-BUG.....

—No matter what you are—if you come here with money in any shape, or form, or color, bearing the indorsement of the United States Government, you will get more shoe value for it than you can possibly obtain in other shoe stores in the county.

THESE PRICES PROVE IT.

Men's Good, Honest Dress Shoes,	$1.00
Men's Good, Honest Working Shoes,	1.00
Ladies' Nice Dress Shoes,	1.00

The above goods are at wholesale prices—caught at a bargain.

Mingle's Shoe Store, - Bellefonte.

We have 3 styles Men's Collars, 2200 Linen, 4-ply, regularly sold in Bellefonte at from 15 to 25c. Our price, 10c. Nothing to compare with it ever shown in the town. —GARMANS.

A box of fine Butter Milk Soap for 10c, or a double cake of fine Castile for 5c. —GARMANS.

Mennen's Borated Talcum Powder at 20c. Cuticura Soap, 20c a cake, 3 cakes for 50c. Surely such prices will lead you away from fake sales. —GARMANS.

2c for a regular 5c Egg Beater, or 6 for 10c, regularly sold at 5c everywhere. —GARMANS,

110 sheets of finest Paper and Envelopes for 25c. This is of the best goods and always makes a pleased customer. Comes in plain and ruled. —GARMANS.

The world-renowned "Sweeperette" Carpet Sweeper, always sold at $3, at the great bargain price, $2. —GARMANS.

Jelly Glasses with tin tops, 25c a doz. $1.50 Hammock for 99c. A first class Baby Swing for 25c.

GARMAN'S STORE.

BELLEFONTE, - PENN.

GREAT SACRIFICE SALE

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100

Of these fine Polished Chairs were bought at sacrifice sale.

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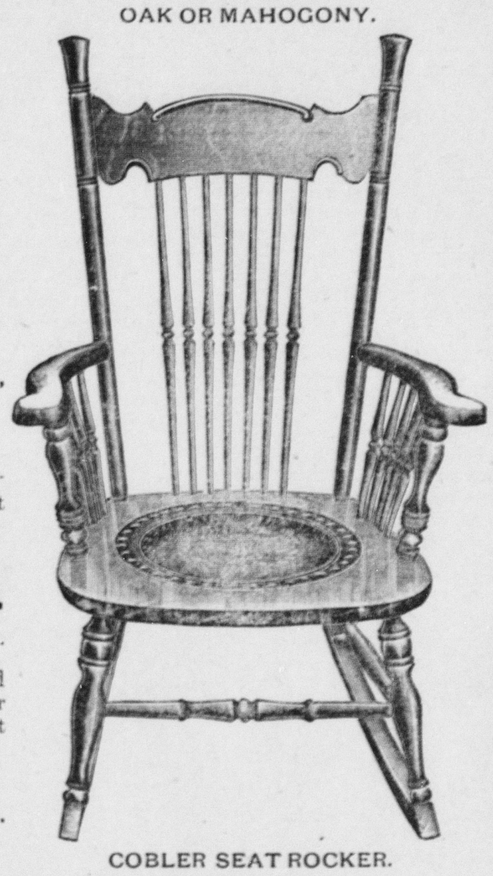

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THE GLOBE.

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We have in our Lace Curtain Department——

54 odd Lace Curtains, former price of these were $1.25, $1.69, $2.00, $2.50 and $3.00 a pair.

These are odd pairs broken for the accommodation of our customers. To close this lot out we offer you your choice of them for

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Also 70 pair of odd Curtains, no two pairs alike, which we will now sell you, your choice,

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Some of these formerly sold as high as $4.00 a pair.

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